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MX DEVELOPMENT COULD 'UNDERMINE' SALT II TREATY

LD201311 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 29, 13 Jul 79 p 31 LD

[Observer Vyacheslav Boykov's answer to reader's letter under the rubric "Conversation" With a Reader"; first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] I fail to understand your reaction to the U.S. decision to create the MX mobile missile. In fact, not only does this system not contradict the SALT II treaty, it considerably increases the chances of its ratification. Moreover, the sole purpose behind its creation is to strengthen our security.

[Signed] James Morris, San Francisco, United States.

I hope, Mr Morris, that you will not argue with the truism that history repeats itself. Therefore, I will remind you of an event that occurred in the late sixties and early seventies.

At that time our countries were elaborating the first strategic arms limitation agreement. During the talks, the USSR repeatedly proposed that the text of the SAIT I agreement should incorporate a clause prohibiting the creation of MIRVed missiles. Unfortunately, the Soviet initiative did not sit well with our negotiating partners. The warning that this weapon system would destabilize the strategic situation in the world was also ignored.

"The MIRV is a counterbalance to the Soviet threat, the MIRV is payment to the 'hawks' for supporting SALT I." This was many Western commentators' explanation of the American leadership's position at the time. A familiar "argument," wouldn't you say? Indeed the very same thing is happening today. The MX is another "bone" to throw to disarmament opponents.

But let us look at the development of events since the United States adopted the system of MIRVs. Out of national security considerations the USSR responded in kind. And those very U.S. circles who had actively striven for the development of MIRVed missiles kicked up a fuss about the danger of the analogous Soviet weapons. They talked about the "vulnerability" of American ground-based missiles. They tried to show that the only way out of the situation was to deploy a new generation of strategic weapons. So the idea of developing the MX came into being.

What is it in it that attracts the "hawks"? According to their plans it is to be mobile and, consequently, less vulnerable. The Pentagon's current plans state that this missile will be twice as big (weighing 95 tons) as its predecessor, Minuteman-3. The MX will be capable of carrying 10 warheads whereas existing systems can only carry 3.

Yes, Mr Morris, the new treaty does permit the development of one new system by each side. However, the "hawks" are asking the administration to "play hide and seek with the Russians." They want a kind of "nuclear subway" to be created for the MX. They are attracted to this method of basing because the other side would be unable to establish the location of each missile and the number of missiles. But in that case it would be impossible to monitor U.S. fulfillment of the terms of the SALT II treaty. And this would result in its being undermined.

This suggests the question: Does the United States need extra nuclear might at all? Let me refer you, Mr Morris, to the view of your compatriot--Barry Schneider. "We already have enough nuclear weapons," this prominent arms control specialist said, "to lay on 600,000 Hiroshimas and 2,400 wars like World War II."

Isn't that enough!

Quantitative indicators are not the sole factor, however. The MX missile is above all a new qualitative stage in the arms race. In terms of its specifications it is a "first strike" weapon. The temptation is secure victory in a nuclear war inevitably increases the risk of the outbreak of a war. Naturally, the USSR cannot allow events to develop in this way. Will U.S. security be strengthened in the end? I think not. The creation of the MX will only lead to a new arms race spiral.

According to certain data, since the end of World War II the United States has been first to develop 25 major weapon systems and military preparations in general have cost Washington $2 trillion.

Each new generation of nuclear weapons (unless it is created in retaliation, of course) contains an element which destabilizes the situation in the world. It increases one side's suspicion of the other's intentions. And lack of trust causes the sides to strengthen their might. The further accumulation of nuclear weapons cannot cement security and strengthen peace, Mr Morris, since this process intensifies the possibility of war.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD221634 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 22 Jul 79 LD

["International Observers Rountable" program with Vsevolod Shishkovskiy, all-union radio commentator; Nikolay Petrovich Khokhlov, IZVESTIYA observer; and Vladimir Konstantinovich Katin, NOVOSTI political observer]

[Text] [Shishkovskiy] Undoubtedly one of the most important international events of the last few days has been the victory of the Nicaraguan people who have overthrown the hateful Somoza regime.

Revolution in Nicaragua

The dictator, who desperately clung to power, was not saved by the weapons lavishly supplied to him by the United States for dealing with the uprisen people nor by Washington's political support and maneuvering. The overthrow of the Somoza dictatorship is a big military and political victory for the Nicaraguan people. They paid a high price, but nothing can compensate for this victory--the lives of thousands and thousands of fallen fighters and the dislocation and sufferings of the peaceful population. The country needs peace to set about healing its bleeding wounds and to embark on the path of democratic renewal. The recently published program of the Provisional Democratic Government of National Reconstruction indeed has this aim. In an address to the people it stated that it would direct its efforts primarily at solving the acute socioeconomic problems which the Nicaraguan people have inherited from the rotten Somoza regime--namely hunger, unemployment, illiteracy, the absence of medical care and a shortage of housing. The provisional democratic government has assumed the commitment of immediately beginning to implement the plan for national reconstruction, to restore the economy and organize a genuinely democratic system in Nicaragua.

The composition of the 33-member State Council has been announced. It will exercise power throughout the country together with the provisional government.

In the situation which has come about Washington is undertaking feverish efforts for the inclusion of pro-American figures within the composition of the new government. The United States is hypocritically covering up this maneuvering with arguments about the need for national reconciliation. But can the Nicaraguan people really agree to a reconciliation with their butchers? The provisional government has stated that there can be no place in a democratic Nicaragua for persons who collaborated with Somoza and took part in crimes against the Nicaraguan people. It has stated that there will be no place for an army which was created by foreign occupiers and which served as a blind instrument of repression and genocide against the people. Such a turn of events in Nicaragua is clearly not to Washington's liking. U.S. warships, carrying Marines are still cruising off the country's shores. Therefore an interventionist action by the United States on the alleged pretext of the evacuation of U.S. citizens from Nicaragua is not ruled out. On such a pretext Washington has repeatedly, as is well-known, already interfered in the affairs of other states in its striving to suppress the liberation movement, but now this policy of the big stick is clearly a bankrupt one. It is resolutely condemned throughout the world.

At the present time more and more states have declared their recognition of the new democratic authorities in Nicaragua.

[Khokhlov] Yes, you are right that now in the present age it is impossible to solve all questions from a position of strength and by means of gunboats and a big stick. But condemnation of the stick does not at all mean a reduction of its operations to a minimum. I would like to mention secret and more contrived attempts, in this case by the United States and monopolist circles, to intervene in Nicaragua in the present situation, too. Of course, the dramatic events, which were full of unexpected turns and which were followed literally with intense attention by the entire world throughout the struggle, ended with the fall of the Somoza dictatorship. But it should be emphasized that this dynasty of usurpers had been at the helm of power for 45 years--which is almost half a century. It is quite natural to presuppose that the replacement of the dictator and his closest circle will not extirpate all the roots which this dynasty grew. That is the complication. Obviously there will be certain difficulties, which may complicate even the first, very first, steps of the government.

[Shishkovskiy] But it is encouraging that the Nicaraguan Government has already been recognized by over 20 states, and the public of Latin America, like that of the entire world, welcomes the radical changes in this country and sees in them the irreversibility of the general human process of democratization and the striving of the peoples for freedom and prosperity.

According to reports from Managua, the Nicaraguan people have been appraising with great approval and deep gratitude the position of support and solidarity for its struggle which has been adopted from the outset by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Nicaragua welcomed with joy the congratulatory message sent by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the country's Provisional Democratic Government of National Reconstruction on the occasion of the notable victory by the heroic Nicaraguan people over the forces of internal reaction and imperialism. The Soviet Union, Comrade Brezhnev's message emphasizes, guided by the unshakable principles of its peace-loving foreign policy, which is based on respect for the sacred right of every people and every country to select their own path of development, expresses a readiness to normalize diplomatic relations and develop manysided ties with Nicaragua for the good of the peoples of the two countries and in the interests of strengthening universal peace and international cooperation.

I would like to remind our listeners about the approaching anniversary of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe which was held in Helsinki 4 years ago. As is well-known, that forum adopted an important historic document--the Final Act. Practice, time and life have proved not only the expediency of this fundamental European document, but also the need for it. I would like you, Vladimir Konstantinovich, to dwell on this matter in somewhat more detail.

CSCE Anniversary

[Katin] All these years events in Europe have definitely been developing under the influence of the principles and accords drawn up at Helsinki. It seems to me that for all the diversity of the factors conditioning the current development of all the countries of Europe and each country separately, the main factor is the political stability which has been established there. Look at the map of the world. First in one place, then in another, conflicts flare up, tension is whipped up and weapons are brought into use; however in Europe, where socialist and capitalist states exist side by side, there is no such situation. This is due to the fact that voices of reason muffle the outcries of bellicose-minded persons and rightwing organizations in the countries of Western Europe. A direct consequence of the all-European conference in 1975 was a significant intensification of political contacts between countries at all levels, and primarily at the highest level. This has helped to improve relations literally in all directions, especially in the sphere of trade economics and scientific-technical and cultural cooperation.

What is more, detente in Europe is exerting its positive influence on the general political atmosphere throughout the world. If today the USSR and the United States have been able to overcome many difficulties and to sign the SALT II treaty, which is awaiting ratification, the Helsinki forum has been for them a reliable prop in this work.

Out of concern for the maintenance of peace and security in Europe, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries recently addressed a proposal to all the states which participated in the all-European conference that agreement be reached on not being the first to use either nuclear or conventional armaments. In other words the conclusion is being proposed of something like a nonaggression pact, which would fully accord with the spirit of Helsinki. The measures being proposed to the West to strengthen military trust represent a real and effective path that could extricate Europe from the thicket of military confrontation.

[Shishkovskiy] Vladimir Konstantinovich, evidently the Final Act was a kind of catalyst for the development of international economic cooperation, too, was it not? The climate of trust that was created after Helsinki promoted a noticeable growth of trade and of all forms of business cooperation. What can you say about this?

[Katin] I take it that the spirit of Helsinki favored the spread of cooperation in the form of long-term economic agreements. This is a direct result of trust, the tangible fruit of detente. The Soviet Union has concluded such agreements with Finland, France, the FRG and a number of other states. The second new element in trade and economic relations between the USSR and the West--an element which also appeared after Helsinki--is the large scale of deals and the development of broad-wide industrial cooperation. In the cold war period, such forms of cooperation would have been unthinkable. Now, by concluding with each other very big contracts of long duration, the socialist and the capitalist countries are demonstrating a new degree of mutual confidence and are planning cooperation for many, many years ahead.

Summing up the positive effects of the spirit of Helsinki on the economic rapprochement of the European countries, one has to state that this process could be more rapid. In the Final Act the participating states declared their desire to reduce, or to gradually remove, obstacles to the development of trade. Yet in the Western countries the practice still continues of quantitatively limiting imports and banning exports of certain types of equipment and goods to the USSR and other socialist countries. Such a practice clearly contradicts the spirit of the Final Act.

[Shishkovskiy] I, in turn, would like to add that, relying on the solid foundation of political detente and economic cooperation, in the past 4 years the Soviet Union has considerably augmented its cultural ties with the West--cooperation in the fields of information, tourism and so on. The result that emerges is that the Third Basket, in which the West has taken a special interest having at times little to do with the principles of equal rights and noninterference in internal affairs, is being filled more energetically and more substantially by the Soviet Union than by its Western partners. Thus, the USSR has active cultural ties with more than 120 states. If we take such criteria as publication in translation of books by foreign authors, showings of foreign films, productions of plays and tours by creative collectives and individual performers, then in all these and in many other directions of cultural ties, the Soviet Union is far ahead of the West. At the same time, our people and their leaders reject attempts by certain West European countries and the United States to pressure the USSR--attempts to teach us to live according to rules which are incompatible with socialist democracy and the socialist legal system.

Vladimir Konstantinovich, you are obviously aware that the United States recently announced to the world that it will shortly be setting up a mobile combat corps numbering 110,000 U.S. officers and men.

The purpose of this essentially punitive corps will be to interfere in the internal affairs of states and whole regions of the world whenever events occur which are not the to liking of the United States. What's your opinion of this?

U.S. Mobile 'Punitive' Corps

[Katin] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev recently said, correctly, in Vienna, that the Soviet Union is not a little astonished at the ease whith which the United States proclaims as a sphere of vital U.S. interest one or another part of the world located far from the United States, at the other end of the earth. There is a lot that the United States does not like in our rapidly developing world, and it would like to hold back or abolish that development. It does not like, for instance, the independent policy of the oil-exporting countries. It does not like the revolutionary transformations in Africa, Afghanistan, Iran--or the popular uprising in Nicaragua. And so a mobile combat corps is being created for open military intervention in such situations. The elastic pretext of being a vital U.S. interest can be stretched to any situation anywhere in theworld. The Pentagon's new plans represent a very serious threat to peace and to the security of the peoples, because in effect Washington is assuming the right to take charge of affairs all over the world.

The natural development of world events--the national liberation struggle and the victory of the peoples in various parts of the world--in no way threatens the vital interests of the American people and no one imagines that the Arabs, the Africans or the Latin Americans are about to encroach on the United States. These peoples are solving their own problems for themselves in their own way, and of course without consulting Washington, which would, however, very much like to see Asia, Africa, Latin American--and Europe too, for that matter--living according to U.S. instructions. It's not without reason after all, that the United States has repeatedly declared that it will not tolerate communists in the parliaments of Western Europe. The plans to set up a mobile corps are a challenge to the whole world, and above all to the small countries. In our age, to try to solve any problem by force of arms--by the force of a corps of punitive soldiers--is a very dangerous undertaking. Any local conflict and any foreign interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states are fraught with serious consequences. Many countries are bound to each other by obligations and treaties of assistance, and so U.S. intervention could set off a chain reaction of conflict situations and lead to a large conflagration in one region or another.

Incidentally, mankind has not yet forgotten the shameful U.S. war in Vietnam. It has not forgotten, either, how many hundreds of thousands of U.S. soldiers were sent to that country and what happened.

[Shishkovskiy] I think, though, Vladimir Konstantinovich, that it is actually the consequences of that very U.S. policy in Southeast Asia, of which you've been speaking, that we are now facing. And it's common knowledge that the direct result of the U.S. aggression was the refugee problem about which the Western mass media are now holding forth and writing so much, waging a whole campaign.

Geneva Refugee Conference

[Katin] Well, yes. And that campaign has at long last taken real forms. But the discussion of the problem of refugees in Southeast Asia at the Palais des Nations in Geneva has confirmed that the West once again, together with the Beijing authorities--as has become usual --intends to extract from the conference a particular political dividend, by casting aspersions on the peace-loving and good-neighborly policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Vietnam advocates that concrete and effective measures be worked out that will lead to a positive solution of the whole problem on a humanitarian basis. At the same time, while agreeing to take part in the conference, Vietnam has repeatedly stressed in official statements that all contacts, and the Geneva talks themselves, must be based on respect for the sovereignty of the Republic of Vietnam. Meanwhile the speeches of the Chinese and of some other delegates have been directed at exacerbating the refugee problem even further, rather than at really settling it. The Western representatives are trying to put pressure--both political and economic--on Vietnam's positions, and thereby to swamp the perfectly concrete problems with a whole lot of other questions which are not to the point. Western observers note, meanwhile, that the singling out from the general problem of refugees of just one problem--that of the refugees from countries of Southeast Asia--is, in itself, evidence of speculativeness in the approach of China and of some of the Western countries to the fate of hundreds of thousands of people. We know that there are many refugees in other parts of the world, too; yet the West and Beijing prefer at present to discuss almost exclusively those from Vietnam. This heightened concern is, of course, explained by the desire to settle accounts with Vietnam--something which cannot, of course, produce any practical results whatsoever. Another fact that should be noted is that the countries of Southeast Asia which are directly interested in the refugee problem have not been invited to Geneva.

[Shishkovskiy] I want to add, Nikolay Petrovich, that there is growing understanding in the world of the fact that the policy of blackmail, pressure and aggression against Socialist Vietnam is not only amoral but also hopeless. It can only end in a new, shameful failure for its organizers.

In recent days observers in the foreign press, and especially those of the countries of Africa, have been drawn to the 16th session of the assembly of heads of state and government of the OAU, which has been taking place in Monrovia, the capital of Liberia. The packed nature of the agenda and the pressing and topical nature of the problems being discussed are already in themselves attracting the attention of observers. The latest African summit meeting will go down in the history of new Africa, not only, and probably not so much for the specific decisions adopted in Monrovia, as for having opened up more fully the panorama of the modern continent with many unresolved questions. Nikolay Petrovich, tell us about these problems, please.

OAU Conference

[Khokhlov] Well, it is enough to point out that the assembly of the Organization of African Unity discussed the situation in the Western Sahara, heard a report from the special commission which had been acting as a mediator between Ethiopia and Sudan, and studied the Libyan plan for stepping up the efforts of sovereign African states in the cause of the final liberation of the continent from colonialism, racism and apartheid. The question of the creation of an all-Africa news agency was again debated. A report by the OAU Defense Commission was heard, and so on. Apart from this, the past events in Uganda, connected with the fall of the Idi Amin regime, the position in the Horn of Africa and in Chad, and the situation in the Near East were reflected in one degree or another at the session. Naturally, with such a broad scope of problems under discussion, one could not count on the absolute unanimity and identity of opinions of all participants in the all-African forum. It is no secret that among the leaders of new Africa there is appearing more and more distinctly a variety of approaches to the appraisal of this or that act by the West, both on the African Continent itself and outside it.

Purely internal problems connected with the establishment and development of independent countries are interwoven with problems imposed by the imperialist powers, something which complicates the overall political situation in Africa.

In these conditions what is required is political accuracy in appraisals, and not diffusiveness, and a principled stance, and not spinelessness. In this respect the session in Monrovia, despite a certain disagreement, demonstrated unity called forth by a common concern over future paths for the development of all Africa. The idea of community ran through literally all the debates, and it was especially telling in the appraisal of the present situation in Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

The south of Africa: These words are now never off the pages of all the papers in the world. They sound forth as a signal of calamity, an appeal for the salvation of millions of Africans who live on the territory of South Africa itself, and also in Zimbabwe and Namibia. These are the three states which have held back in the historical advance toward freedom and independence and have fallen into read bondage on account of the rule of the European minority, and consequently of the imperialist multinational monopolies. They have found themselves artificially isolated from the revolutionary changes on the African Continent itself, and from world progress as a whole. The national liberation movement, which has embraced almost the entire continent, has halted temporarily south of the River Zambesi, on the banks of the Orange and the Limpopo, in the wastes of the Kalahari and Namib deserts, and at the Cape of Good Hope.

Situation in Southern Africa

One can get quite a good idea of the present tactics of the defenders of the colonial system by analyzing the events in Salisbury. As is known, in April of this year elections were held in Rhodesia, as a result of which the racist facade of rule was somewhat modified. There was a so-called internal settlement, and Bishop Abel Tendekayi Muzorewa became prime minister. The events which have taken place since the Rhodesian elections have only confirmed the opinion that the Zimbabwe problem remains unsolved. There can be no talk of the formation of an African government in Salisbury without the participation in it of representatives of the Patriotic Front. This is the position held by the leaders of the frontline states--that is, Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, Angola and Botswana--and also by the United Nations. The OAU has recognized the Patriotic Front as the sole representative of the people of Zimbabwe. Ioshua Nkomo, one of the leaders of the Patriotic Front, spoke at the session in Monrovia. He reported that a joint command had been formed, to which henceforth would be subject the partisan units of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, ZAPU, which is based in Zambia, and the detachments of the Zimbabwe African National Union, ZANU, whose base is in Mozambique.

The striving by the West, and especially Britain, to once again get to work to solve the Rhodesian question and to submit it to a special conference was at the same time reflected at the session in Monrovia. In the situation which has developed, Britain has not revealed all its cards. The point is that its intention to recognize the Muzorewa government and to lift the embargo on trade and other deals with Salisbury is being held back for the time being by two factors. The Commonwealth conference and the conference of heads of state and government of the nonalined countries in Havana are to be held soon. Against this background London's wait-and-see tactic is quite understandable. But this is just a tactical move, because Britain, it seems to us, will recognize the Muzorewa puppet regime all the same, although this entirely possible step will not solve the Zimbabwe problem.

After all that has been said it is possible to understand the statement by the leaders of the Patriotic Front in Monrovia that they see no other way out than to step up the armed struggle until the total liberation of Zimbabwe and the formation of a true African majority government.

[Shishkovskiy] Nikolay Petrovich, it seems that this creation of a joint operational command for the Patriotic Front, which you mentioned, will be of very great significance for the successful development of the armed struggle by the Zimbabwe patriots, who already control over three-quarters of the country's territory. And this will undoubtedly accelerate the fulfillment of their main aim, the liquidation of the illegal Muzorewa-Smith regime and the implementation of real independence.

[Khokhlov] Yes, undoubtedly. It seems that we will be witness to a new approach to the solution of the whole Rhodesian problem, and it was characteristic that at the conference in Monrovia the representatives of progressive African countries, in particular Ethiopia, insisted fairly actively on the application of decisive sanctions. And there was even talk of creating a special African command which would engage in the solution, specifically in armed aid to the patriots of the Patriotic Front, who at the present time are still waging man to man this difficult, exhausting and prolonged struggle against the forces of Ian Smith, that is, the forces of the present prime minister, the African leader Muzorewa. Herein lies the irony, the tragedy and the paradox: The whole repressive machine of Smith, including now, probably, about a 15,000-strong unit of foreign mercenaries, this whole machine is now working for Muzorewa. It is natural that the representatives of independent African countries in Monrovia could not look with indifference at these metamorphoses which might not only end in an exacerbation of the tragedy for the Zimbabwean people themselves but also lead to new complications in this extensive area.

[Shishkovskiy] Our broadcast time is coming to an end. I thank my colleagues who have taken part in today's meeting at the roundtable, and I say goodbye to you, esteemed comrade listeners. All the very best to you.

MORE ON GENEVA CONFERENCE ON REFUGEES

Nikolayev Comment

LD201254 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0645 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Yuriy Nikolayev commentary: "What Lies Hidden Behind the Provocative Hullaballo About Indochinese Refugees"]

[Text] A 2-day conference on the question of refugees from Indochina opens in the Palais des Nations in Geneva today. It is being convened by UN Secretary General Waldheim within the framework of the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. In organizing this conference, the UN leadership, and particularly its secretary general, proceeded on the basis that the problem is of a humanitarian nature and that the conference should be concerned with practical aspects of solving it.

Yes, the problem of refugees, including those from Indochina, really does exist and it ought to be solved, of course. Indeed, it is not one of the problems which mankind needs to solve as a priority task, such as ending the arms race, disarmament, strengthening the process of detente, eliminating existing conflicts and preventing new ones which are the direct cause of the problem of refugees, the struggle against hunger, illness and poverty--that is, problems caused by imperialism and neocolonialism.

In the mass information media of the West and China, Japan, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations countries and also Australia, New Zealand and several other countries, the problem of refugees has pushed into the background all the foregoing problems for the convenience of those circles which are responsible for them.

Refugees from Indochina--no, there is no mention of refugees from China who flee on boats and by swimming from the Maoist paradise to Hong Kong at the rate of 120,000 in 6 months, nor of Palestinian refugees whom the Israeli aggressors have deprived of their homes and land; it is just the refugees from Indochina who were the subject of the touching concern of the leaders of the seven leading capitalist states at the recent Tokyo conference, which devoted a special statement to them. These refugees have become a most important question in consultations among ASEAN countries and a subject of debate in West European parliaments.

The question of refugees from the countries of Indochina has been given a political charge--to cast aspersions on the policy of Socialist Vietnam and the popular power in Laos and Kampuchea. Thus, an aim is being pursued which is far from the humanitarian considerations which lie at the basis of the conference convened by the United Nations.

Judging from the tone of the speeches of officials and press utterances, the West and China intend to adopt a hard line toward Vietnam at the conference and to accuse it almost of mass violations of human rights. Is this not blasphemy, to lay on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam complete responsibility for the very appearance of the refugee problem, to come to an agreement to cease granting the already inconsiderable food aid? It is clear to everyone that ceasing aid is not a humanitarian step and will not promote the solution of the refugee problem but, on the contrary, will aggravate it.

At the basis of the anti-Vietnamese campaign being artificially whipped up by the imperialist powers in harmony with Beijing lies the effort to put political pressure on Vietnam, to achieve a settlement in Kampuchea according to the formula of the imperialist alliance with the Beijing rulers--that is, to try to achieve what China did not manage by direct aggression against Vietnam. They openly declare that they intend to use the conference for their plans to create a neutral Kampuchea under the leadership of some figure acceptable to the West and, of course, to China. For this purpose, Sihanouk, prince and democrat, is being dragged out onto the political stage. He views events in the world through the windows of his villa in Beijing and it was he who kept silent when literally before his eyes the Pol Pot regime imposed by Beijing brutally murdered 3 million of his fellow countrymen.

It is necessary to stress once again that the people of Kampuchea decided its fate once and for all when they overthrew the Pol Pot clique, which was directed by the Chinese, and when it created its own genuinely popular government. It is also necessary to note in particular that if at the conference the question is raised of refugees from Kampuchea and also Laos, it will of course be essential to insure participation in its work of representatives of the legal governments of these countries. It is impossible to try to solve these questions without them.

It should be noted that in the countries of Southeast Asia which are directly concerned by the mass inflow of refugees sober voices can be heard at quite a high level. The conference should proceed along the lines of discussing humanitarian aspects, concrete ways of solving the problem, the creation of transit camps for the refugees, providing them with food, sending them to other countries, providing them with work and so on. And in this the main expenditure for all of this should be borne by the United States--as the main culprit for the appearance of the problem.

It is interesting that at the basis of the positions of the countries of Southeast Asia lies not so much the fear of the economic consequences of the inflow of refugees as alarm over the increased threat of Chinese expansion aroused by the fact that the overwhelming majority of the refugees from Vietnam are people of Chinese origin who will increase Beijing's already quite impressive fifth column in these countries.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam holds a consistent position on the question of refugees. It does not legally prevent departures from the country and at the same time does not encourage them. It has agreed to take part in the work of the conference on condition that it will be concerned with the solution of humanitarian problems, with discussion of the possibilities of giving humanitarian help. Political questions should remain outside the bounds of the conference. Phan Hien, head of the Vietnamese delegation and deputy foreign minister of the republic, stressed that Vietnam was striving to promote the rapid solution of the refugee problem, to lessen people's suffering, and intended to introduce a number of concrete proposals in Geneva.

Such a constructive approach is shared by the majority of the 72 countries which have been sent invitations to send their delegations to Geneva. It is, therefore, no coincidence that, not waiting for the results of the conference and not expecting their plans to be implemented, the imperialist powers and Japan are now putting foward the idea of convening a separate international conference to achieve a settlement in Indochina. But this is in vain. Affairs in the countries of Indochina are already settled by the peoples themselves. And such ideas thrown up by these powers are a direct attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of the countries of Indochina, which is undoubtedly doomed to failure. As far as the USSR is concerned, together with the other socialist countries it has granted and continues to grant to the fraternal Socialist Republic of Vietnam all-round help in overcoming the difficult consequences of the long wars imposed by the imperialists, in stabilizing the economic life of the population, which also contributes to alleviating the refugee problem.

The present conference is called upon to play a positive role in solving the humanitarian problems on the basis of the agreement on the orderly departure of those wishing to leave Vietnam concluded between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. It is not empowered to make any decisions impinging upon the sovereignty of the countries of Indochina. It is from precisely these positions that the USSR approaches this conference, in whose work it has expressed readiness to participate and contribute to its successes.

Zlatarunskiy on U.S. Intentions

LD201825 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary]

[Text] The international conference on the so-called question of Indochina's refugees began today. The intention to solve the refugee problem in itself is a humane step which we cannot but hail. However, it is bound to arouse caution, as certain quarters in the West and Beijing are striving to turn the issue of the Indochinese refugees into an excuse to carry out a crusade against the valiant people of Vietnam, and Socialist Vietnam. U.S. imperialism, by waging a ruthless imperialist war against Vietnam, caused enormous losses and material damage to this country. It was this same imperialism that created at that time the conditions which forced part of Vietnam's citizens to leave their country. Beijing called on the Chinese living in Vietnam to return to China, but when many Chinese of Vietnamese origin decided, in answer to this call and Beijing's propaganda, to leave Vietnam, Beijing refused to receive them. Today we see that U.S. imperialism and Chinese hegemony, which failed in Vietnam, are exploiting this issue in an effort to wreak vengance on Vietnam. This is the heart of the matter. In this field it is very clear who are the allies attracted by Washington and Beijing in this anti-Vietnam campaign and who can be depended on. Among them is Israel, for example. Its representative has been called to take part in the Geneva conference on the so-called refugee issue.

The PLO has submitted an official protest to the United Nations. Its statement points out that Israel's participation in the conference for the refugees' affairs is a world scandal. This statement has called for the cancellation of this decision. It is known that because of Israel more than 1.5 million Palestinians have been living in terrible conditions as refugees in special camps for over 30 years. Tel Aviv should not show this sudden concern for 100,000 refugees from Indochina which are being discussed in Geneva, before showing concern for more than 1.5 million, precisely 1.7 million persons. This means that the liberation organization's protest has its reasons and basis.

It is possible to add that those U.S. quarters who shout more and louder than any other about the pains of the poor refugees from Indochina bears the same degree of responsibility with Israel for the fate of 1.5 million Palestinian refugees. They themselves specifically are arming and (?intensifying) Israeli expansion and are pursuing an open anti-Arab policy, aimed for the most part at standing against the Palestinians and their legitimate demand for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. At the Geneva conference Washington and Tel Aviv intend to be (?hypocritical) in resounding words about the need to find a humane course for solving the problems of refugees of the countries of Indochina. Yet, however much they may talk the practical activity of the United States and Israel, especially in the Middle East, is in particular--and not the honeyed talks--a reflection of the true facts of imperialism and Zionism.

Shishlin on Conference

LD202209 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Nikolay Shishlin commentary]

[Text] Of course it is not easy to tell yet what will happen at the Geneva conference on the refugee problem. In any case, UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, in his introductory speech, called on the conference to concentrate on the purely humanitarian aspects of the refugee problem. However, attempts to turn the conference into something else--into some sort of anti-Vietnamese political spectacle--cannot be entirely exluded, in view of the campaign that has been mounted over the refugee problem in China and also in certain Western press organs. But it must be said that, in itself, the Geneva conference is quite representative. There are representatives from dozens of states taking part, and at a fairly high level. This conference has a good chance of making a useful contribution to solving a large and complex problem.

That chance consists, first of all, in the humane approach of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to a problem bequeathed to Vietnam by the aggressive raids and attacks that have accompanied the history of that long-suffering country. The Vietnamese position is clearly expressed in the agreement that exists between the SFRY Government and the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. In that seven-point program, it is envisaged that exit visas for persons desiring to leave Vietnam and live abroad in order to be united with their families, or on other humanitarian grounds, will be issued as soon as possible and on the widest scale. Without enumerating all the points in the program, it should be noted that it provides for very close contact between that organ of the United Nations and the SRV Government. So the chance for progress in solving the problem does exist. It should be noted that our country is also represented at the conference--by a delegation led by Comrade Firyubin, deputy foreign minister. And the Soviet Union is making a huge contribution to solving the problem. I refere to the extensive aid being given by the Soviet Union for Vietnam's economic development.

That aid, together with the aid of other socialist countries, certainly represents the most substantial contribution to solving the complex problems that Vietnam is faced with. The coming (?days) will show whether the conference will succeed in using the possibilities it has for helping to solve this problem, which is, indeed, far from simple.

SRV Delegate's Speech

LD201456 Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, July 20, TASS--The participation in the international conference on the problem of refugees in Southeast Asia of a delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam attests convincingly to a serious attitude and good will of the government and people of Vietnam that strive to make their contribution to the success of the joint work, to decide on concrete and realistic measures in order to settle the refugee problem. This was said today at the conference by head of the Vietnamese delegation, Deputy Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Phan Hien.

He said Vietnam suffered huge losses as a result of 30 years of war. When we started healing the wounds inflicted by war, our work to restore the economy in the conditions of peace was hampered by new wars, by natural disasters and a number of other factors. It is not surprising that in these conditions those persons who wished to settle abroad, to live and work there, or to be reunited with their families, left the country. Wasn't there this kind of immigration from many other countries after World War II? At present there is similar movement of emigrants in considerable scores in many areas of the world.

Over the four years that have passed since complete liberation of Vietnam, our government has been constantly caring that all citizens, no matter what their past, should have work, food, clothing, medical services. The government has exerted great efforts to overcome unemployment and a grim social legacy inherited from the former South Vietnamese regime. This is the policy meeting the interests of people, the policy that is extremely humane.

The representative of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam pointed out that the Vietnamese Government takes concrete measures to ease the lot of Vietnamese that are emigrating from the country for some or other reasons. In this it cooperates with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. He set out the seven points of the memorandum on this question that was recently exchanged by the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

The problem of refugees, Phan Hien said, is a human problem. Therefore, it must be considered in the humane aspect, must be decided in the spirit of humaneness, and the measures of humanitarian nature must be taken. This is why at the present conference we must eliminate all political encroachments, must not allow any political manoeuvring wherever it comes from, must ensure that there should be no ulterior motives for all this could be interpreted as undermining the conference which could lead to disastrous consequences.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam which firmly upholds the stand of goodwill and constructive cooperation is doing everything to achieve a satisfactory solution of the refugee problem together with other sides concerned. After 30 years of devastating wars, our people is overcoming numerous difficulties and makes sacrifices for the sake of restoring its land. Inspired by lofty patriotism, fearing no obstacles, ready to make any sacrifices, having rich potential resources and relying on the assistance of its brothers and friends all over the world, it will, undoubtedly, be able to build a peaceful, independent and prosperous Vietnam, Phan Hien said in conclusion.

PRC Delegate's Address

LD202044 Moscow TASS in English 1821 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpt] Geneva, July 20, TASS--The speech by Beijing's representative Deputy Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin contained crude anti-Vietnamese fabrications. He fully disregarded the generally known facts that it was precisely as the result of intimidation and instigation on the part of the Beijing propaganda that ethnic Chinese in all the three countries of Indochina have left their home parts, and now make an overwhelming majority of the refugees. The "program" proposed by the Chinese delegate from the rostrum of the conference reduced to mere demagogy, high-handed interference in Vietnam's home affairs and the call to impose an economic blockade on it. He openly expressed solidarity with the bloody Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime overthrown by the Kampuchean people.

Firyubin's Remarks

LD211524 Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 21 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, July 21, TASS--Speaking today at the international conference on the problem of refugees in Southeast Asia, which is under way at the Geneva Palace of Nations, head of the Soviet delegation, Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Nikolay Firyubin has said, among other things:

We have met here to discuss humane aspects of the problem of refugees in Southeast Asia and to try to find acceptable ways of its solution. It is gratifying that most of the participants in the conference are speaking in a constructive spirit, in a business-like manner.

As to the Soviet Union, in its approach to the problem it takes into account the efforts of the U.N. secretary general Kurt Waldheim, the U.N. High Commissioner's Office for Refugees aimed at alleviation of the problem, and favourably appraises these efforts. The Soviet side comes out in support of the agreement that has been reached between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the U.N. High Commissioner's Office for Refugees with a view to create favourable conditions for an orderly and safe departure of interested persons from Vietnam. Full realization of this agreement would be the best way of eliminating those specific difficulties that Vietnam and some other Southeast Asian countries face and would also meet the interests of the refugees themselves.

Particularly understandable to us are the aspirations of the Vietnamese people, since in the Soviet Union they know full well what a hard legacy the Vietnamese people has got after many years-long wars, which it was compelled to wage, fighting for rehabilitation of the country and preservation of political independence.

The war-ravaged economy, ruined towns and villages, starvation, privations, a shortage of the most elementary essentials, the incalculable sufferings of many and many millions of people, including children--that was the price the heroic Vietnamese people paid for the victory in that struggle. Immediately after the end of the fighting, the government and the people of Vietnam channelled all the efforts for rehabilitation of the national economy of the country, for improving the living conditions of the population and in this they are given an all-round assistance by the Soviet Union.

In the years of joint cooperation the Soviet Union gave assistance to Vietnam in the construction and reconstruction of 285 projects of national economic significance; 187 of them were put into operation. About half a million people are working at industrial enterprises, state farms and other projects built with Soviet assistance, and this helps ensure employment of the population of that country.

Deliveries of food products and essentials hold a major share in the overall Soviet assistance to Vietnam. In 1978-79 alone, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was supplied with 167.5 million rubles worth of food stuffs and initial products, including 2.5 million tons of grain, 17 million meters of fabrics, 572,000 tons of fertilizers, a 21.4 million rubles worth of consumer goods, including a 12.7 million rubles worth of medicines, etc.

Similar assistance has been and is being given to other countries of Indochina--Laos and Kampuchea. Over the same period of 1978-79 Laos was supplied with a 2.7 million rubles worth of food products, a 2 million rubles worth of medicines, more than 7 million meters of fabrics, and also considerable quantities of other consumer goods.

In 1979 alone, the USSR sent gratis to the People's Republic of Kampuchea 159,000 tons of bread products, a 4.5 million rubles worth of consumer goods, including 1 million rubles worth of medicines. Kampuchea will also be supplied with 3.5 million meters of fabrics, fuel, raw materials, fertilizers, building materials, etc.

Some figures of Soviet humanitarian assistance, which have been cited, patently illustrate the Soviet Union's real contribution to elimination of the causes which to a certain extent brought forth the problem of refugees in the area of Southeast Asia.

A substantial humanitarian aid to Indochinese countries is being given by Bulgaria, Hungary, GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Czechoslovakia. And it is puzzling that this group of U.N. member-countries was barred from participation in this conference. Jointly with other socialist states the USSR will continue helping the countries of Indochina in healing war wounds, in rebuilding the national economy from the ashes.

The conditions and aims of the present forum, which were officially announced by its organizers, did not envisage adoption of any political decisions. Therefore, the Soviet delegation did not mean to take up at the conference other but humane aspects of the problem of refugees, and that was the trend of most of the speeches.

But our delegation cannot overlook the attempts made by representatives of some countries to level political accusations against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and other countries of Indochina, to leave unheeded the manifestations of great-power manners on the part of those who everywhere, including at the present conference, are trying to teach "a lesson" to neighbouring small states.

The mass departure of persons of the Chinese origin from Vietnam began in mid-last year. Some people are trying to accuse the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam that it allegedly tolerates persecution against national minorities, specifically persons of the Chinese origin. In actual fact the main reason of the departure of "Huaqiao", from Vietnam is instigation from outside, under the influence of which hundreds of thousands misled ethnic Chinese started leaving Vietnam where they peacefully lived and worked.

Provocations against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and other countries of Indochina from the north are continuing. All this cannot but stir up passions around the question of departure of "Huaqiao".

Moreover, it is known for a fact that "refugees" from China have lately been planted in Vietnamese territorial waters, who are then passed off for Vietnamese refugees and are sent to the shores of Southeast Asian states.

From this it is clear that an end to provocations and threats against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, termination of any attempts of interference into its internal affairs, an end to instigation of "Huaqiao" for departure are in the present situation the most pressing conditions for channelling the mass departure from Vietnam of persons of a certain category into the lines of a legal, orderly and well-regulated process, as is envisaged by the agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the U.N. High Commisioner's Office for Refugees.

In our view, solicitude for the persons who have already left Vietnam or who are going to leave Vietnam should be displayed, above all, by those to whom they once served, who are engaged in instigative policy toward a certain category of the Vietnamese residents, in other words, those who bear direct responsibility for the emergency of the very problem of the Indochinese refugees. This problem, naturally, should not rest upon the shoulders of neighbouring states of Southeast Asia in connection with the flow of refugees from China and Indochina.

One cannot keep silent on such an aspect of the matter: in the recent time a number of countries announced termination or reduction of economic aid to Vietnam and the channelling of relevant means to give assistance to the refugees. Vietnam's northern neighbour acts in the same vein. By its actions it deliberately aggravated the problem of refugees from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and then announced the freezing of all economic projects under the pretext of giving assistance to the persons who came over to that country from Vietnam.

Such actions only aggravate the problem of refugees preventing Vietnam from healing war wounds. These actions are also inadmissible in principle since they constitute the use of external levers for exerting political pressure upon Vietnam.

I should like to speak on one more question. Problems of refugees from Laos and Kampuchea were mentioned in speeches of representatives of some countries. We believe that this question cannot be discussed without representatives of the Laotian People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea. For the unknown reasons representatives of Laos were denied full-fledged participation in the work of the conference.

We also consider as unlawful any attempts to use the discussion of the problem of refugees as a pretext for interference into the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

U.S. 7th Fleet Decision

LD202140 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Text] President Carter has given instructions to send naval vessels and planes of the U.S. 7th Fleet to regions bordering the territorial waters of Vietnam and Kampuchea. Carter asserted that this action has been undertaken with the aim of searching for refugees. In the opinion of political observers, however, it is yet another show of force, this time off the shores of countries of Indochina.

Firyubin, Mondale Meeting

LD211531 Moscow TASS in English 1509 GMT 21 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, July 21, TASS--A meeting took place here today between head of the Soviet delegation at the international conference on the problem of refugees in Southeast Asia, Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Nikolay Firyubin and head of the American delegation, Vice-President of the United States Walter Mondale.

Discussed were some aspects of the work of the Geneva conference and also other questions of mutual interest.

Conference Ends

LD212015 Moscow TASS in English 1833 GMT 21 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, July 21, TASS--The international conference on the problem of refugees in Southeast Asia, held under the auspices of the United Nations Organisation, ended tonight at the Geneva Palace of Nations. It was attended by delegations of 65 countries and also by representatives of a number of international organisations. The results of the conference were summed up at the concluding session by the United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

The two days of the conference and speeches by many of its participants show that the best and only possible way of solving the complex problem of refugees is offered by a constructive and businesslike discussion first of all of its humanitarian aspects and prevention of the launching around this problem of speculative political campaigns directed against sovereign states of Indochina.

SRV Satisfaction With Results

LD221430 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 22 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, July 22, TASS--Phan Hien, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the SRV, the leader of the Vietnamese delegation of the just-ended international conference here on the problem of refugees in Southeast Asia, gave an interview to TASS correspondents on the conference's results. We are satisfied with the results, he said. The conference attained the goals set by the U.N. secretary general and its results meet the interests of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The forces of reaction, Phan Hien went on to say, tried to impose a political polemic on the participants in the conference, and were busy flinging slander at us. Acting hand in glove, Beijing and Washington expected to free themselves of responsibility for the creation of the problem of refugees, and to lay the blame on Vietnam. That design ended in failure. No one followed the forces of reaction, and they found themselves in isolation.

At the same time our country's stand met with understanding and approval among most of the delegations, Phan Hien emphasized. The Soviet Union gave a resolute support to us. The conference showed: The peoples of the world are convinced that it is possible to solve the complex problem of refugees only on the basis of a constructive settlement first of all of its humanitarian aspects, and that is is inadmissible to unleash political campaigns directed against sovereign states of Indochina.

CARTER ACCEPTS RESIGNATIONS OF CABINET MEMBERS

Bell, Blumenthal Resign

LD201536 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0457 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Washington, 20 July--The White House has announced new appointments in the present reorganization of the U.S. Government. As J. Powell, the White House press secretary, stated, President J. Carter has accepted the resignations of two more members of his cabinet, namely, Attorney General Griffin Bell and Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal. Filling their posts are Deputy Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti and Chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board William Miller, respectively, whose nominations have to be approved by Congress. Earlier the President had accepted the resignation of Joseph Califano, secretary of health, education and welfare, who is to be replaced by present Secretary for Housing and Urban Development Patricia Harris.

The resignation of G. Bell has not evoked special reaction in Washington, since it is connected with his long-standing intention to leave his post before the end of this year. The departure of M. Blumenthal is judged otherwise by political observers. According to local observers, Blumenthal could not gain the confidence of the President's "inner circle."

Antagonism has intersified even more as a result of the fact that the Treasury was also not able to realize the majority of the main economic policy aims of J. Carter. The latest industrial slump to grip the country has thwarted the widely proclaimed aim of the President to "balance the budget," which is suffering huge, chronic deficits.

As for J. Califano, while occupying the post of secretary of health, education and welfare, he often evoked the irritation of the White House with his public statements on U.S. domestic problems.

The resignations of the three secretaries have become the first in the series of reshuffles being prepared in the government. At the President's request all the members of the cabinet and the leading members of staff of the White House offered their resignations. Thus J. Carter still has about 30 more resignations to examine and decide on in the next few days.

Schlesinger, Adams Out

LD211628 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 21 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Washington, July 21, TASS--It was announced by the White House press secretary that President Carter of the United States has accepted the resignation of Secretary for Energy James Schlesinger and Secretary of Transport Brock Adams. The present Deputy Defense Secretary of the United States Charles Duncan has been nominated to replace Schlesinger, while the candidate to replace Adams is yet to be chosen. The Department of Transport will be temporarily headed by the U.S. Secretary for the Navy Graham Claytor.

Commenting on Schlesinger's resignation observers report that it was prompted by the inability of the Department of Energy to cope with the drastic aggravation of the energy crisis in the country.

Schlesinger and Adams have thus increased the list of dismissed ministers, which now number five. Earlier, the President accepted the resignation of Secretary of the Treasury Michael Blumenthal, Attorney General Griffin Bell and Secretary for Health, Education and Welfare Joseph Califano.

Informed observers believe that now it will be the turn of the leading White House staffers who also belong to the group of 34 high-placed representatives of the administration who on the President's request had made oral statements of resignation.

Addressing correspondents President Carter said that the secretaries were dismissed after a lengthy and very thorough analysis. He said that this ends the reshuffle in the cabinet and that he has no intention of dismissing anyone else.

BULANTSEV ON DECISION NOT TO WITHDRAW TROOPS FROM ROK

LD201828 Moscow TASS in English 1814 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

["Contrary to Election Pledges"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 20, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Bulantsev writes:

U.S. President Jimmy Carter has today ordered a freeze on the withdrawal of U.S. ground combat troops from South Korea until 1981. As the AP agency pointed out in its commentary, this decision was taken following reconnaissance data to the effect that KDPR has recently allegedly increased its military strength, including the numerical strength of troops, tanks and artillery. In short an attempt is made to justify the President's decision by the hackneyed references to the notorious "threat from the north."

It is clear to objective observers that the decision to freeze the withdrawal of U.S. ground troops has been prompted by no means by a mythical "threat from the north," but by the striving of the United States to preserve its military-political springboard in the Korean Peninsula. The election program of the U.S. President contained the promise that U.S. troops would be withdrawn from South Korea, but soon it became clear that it was only "performance with changing clothes." It followed from statements by the Pentagon top brass that not a withdrawal of U.S. troops was being prepared, but only a regrouping of forces. Thus, for example, they began talking of withdrawing only a part of land forces, with a simultaneous increase in the number of air craft equipped with nuclear weapons.

The metamorphosis with the election pledges was accompanied by permanent assurance by the U.S. leaders that the United States would not change the "balance of forces" in the region. Military issues were in the focus of attention at the recent talks between Jimmy Carter and South Korean dictator Pak Chong-hui in Seoul. The American side declared full support for Seoul's measures of "ensuring security," i.e. the militaristic course pursued by Pak Chong-hui. Washington promised the closest cooperation with that regime in maintaining a high degree of South Korea's combat readiness" which was assessed by observers as a promise of continued stay of U.S. troops in South Korea as well as that new military equipment would be sent there. Today's decision of the U.S. President bears out the correctness of this evaluation.

KOZYAKOV BLAMES U.S. OIL COMPANIES FOR FUEL SHORTAGE

LD201208 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Vladislav Kozyakov's weekly comment is devoted today to the energy situation in the United States.

The most curious thing about the gas and fuel issue in America is, in my view, the position of the big oil companies. Whatever measures to solve the energy crisis are taken, the monopoly interests always get the upper hand. The Americans are suffering from soaring prices in gas and fuel; they are officially called upon to economize energy, to drive less and use less fuel at home. The oil shortage has been declared the most serious national problem, which could be solved by joint efforts of the entire nation.

But some sections of American society do not seem to regard the appeals as applicable to them. For example [words indistinct] Gulf Oil, Shell Oil and other oil companies' owners and executives keep increasing their salaries, stock options and bonuses. Of course, they are getting their windfall profits not from the sky but at the expense of the consumers and this, in my view, is not only an economic issue, it is also an issue of democracy, an issue of insuring equal human rights for all Americans. The other day I read a dispatch from Detroit about a rally sponsored by the Citizen Labor Energy Coalition [as heard]. One of the speakers was United Auto Workers Union Vice President (Irvin Bustown). He read the first quarter profit increases for the big oil companies. Gulf Oil he said increased its profits by 37 percent over the first quarter of last year; and Exxon's increase was a whopping 61 percent during the same period. The United Auto Workers vice president also cited the fact that the United States has a huge oil reserve inside the country, which the monopolies are refusing to develop.

Well it seems obvious to everyone that the United States has everything needed for getting sufficient energy for the whole nation; it has huge supplies of oil which are much larger than those in the Middle East; it has well-developed industry and technology; it has capable engineers and diligent workers. But despite all that the energy crisis is getting worse in America. It is not surprising that many Americans are now becoming aware of the true causes of the crisis. They cannot but see the actual aims of both the oil companies and policy makers, who are attempting to create a climate which could justify higher energy prices. Many people in the United States are now expressing the opinion that the shortage of oil is a farce, that it is cheating on the part of big business.

This was confirmed by recent press reports from different parts of the country. They have revealed that the big oil companies are trying to save oil in their own way. Here is what papers in New Jersey said: While motorists waited in long gas lines, huge oil tankers heavy with gasoline waited off the coast of the state. They have no place to unload their cargo, all shore storage tanks were filled to capacity. The incident was investigated by New Jersey Energy Commissioner Joel Jacobson. I don't understand, he said, why tankers filled with oil aren't unloading when people are waiting in lines for gas; I don't understand why gas prices are rising when the oil companies are making windfall profits.

Well, in my view the explanation for the present energy situation in the United States becomes clear if we recall the main principle of the capitalist society, that is: Corporations' profits before working people's interests. When this principle is in action economic declines and crises are inevitable.

KOSYGIN CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO CANADA'S CLARK

LD062030 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin has sent Charles Joseph Clark, prime minister of Canada, a telegram of congratulations in connection with his appointment to this high post.

In a telegram of reply the Canadian prime minister has expressed gratitude for the congratulations. The telegrams express hopes for the future stable development of relations between the Soviet Union and Canada in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and of universal peace.

COMMENT ON TIBETANS' LACK OF RIGHTS UNDER PRC RULE

LD201706 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Vladimir Alyonin commentary]

[Text] Discontent is brewing among the Tibetans over the policy of Chinese authorities. That follows from what Chinese officials told foreign newsmen who recently visited that mountain region in China's southwest. Manifestations took place in Lhasa in protest of unbearable living conditions. The [AGENCE] FRANCE PRESS has reported it's become known that Beijing high-ranking officials visited Lhasa early this year. Observers see it as an indication of Beijing leaders worry over the situation in that autonomous region. Of late, says news analyst Vladimir Alyonin, the popular discontent with the Chinese rule in Tibet has produced more tension in the region.

The American Washington POST reported on recent manifestations in Lhasa, the administrative center of Tibet. All posters appeared criticizing the Beijing authorities. Chinese soldiers fired on the demonstration, killing and wounding several persons. Reports had it that demonstrations were held in other parts of Tibet as well, and there is a growing number of refugees led to despair by the colonialist policy of the Chinese leadership. Tibetan refugees in India tell of numerous instances of the discriminatory national policy of the Beijing authorities in Tibet. One Tibetan, (Setan Taishe), told foreign correspondents that the Chinese don't trust the Tibetans and the Chinese nationals hold all the key posts in the administration of the autonomous region. So the local population has practically no rights.

Appearances are that the Chinese authorities, despite Beijing-declared liberalization of the policy for non-Chinese peoples, intend to continue denying the Tibetans all political rights. Foreign observers see as an indication of that the dispatch of several thousand Chinese officials to the region, where they will be appointed to various responsible posts.

The lack of political rights is compounded by the economic hardships. The Chinese authorities are slave driving the Tibetans at the few industrial enterprises, at construction of military projects and highways. The Tibetans get much lower wages than the Chinese for the same work done, complained one wall poster in Lhasa. A big part of the crops go to feed the multithousand Chinese Army and the Chinese resettlers. The Chinese are given the best lands and some privileges denied the local people. Only recently more than 250,000 Chinese were resettled in Tibet. As a result, wrote the French LE MATIN, quoting a Tibetan monk, (Lusvan Chubten), most of Tibetans can hardly make ends meet. Reportedly the Chinese Army retaliates to manifestations of dissent with ruthless punitive operations. According to New York TIMES thousands of Tibetans are languishing in Lhasa prisons.

Predictably, Beijing's policy is increasingly running into stiff opposition of the Tibetan population, which sometimes erupts into armed resistance. That's what a group of Tibetans told the Indian NEWS AGENCY, the press trust of India. The Tibetan guerrillas are attacking Chinese (? houses), army motor transports and so on. The attempts of the Chinese authorities to reduce tensions in Tibet are all in vain, and that's chiefly because they refuse to foresake their great Han chauvinistic national policy.

SOVIET PRESS REPORTS ON PAKISTANI-AFGHAN RELATIONS

LD201401 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 29, 13 Jul 79 pp 12-14 LD

[Report by Yu. Lugovskoy: "From Peshawar to Karachi"]

[Excerpts] As is known, the opponents of land reform and other progressive transformations in pemocratic Afghanistan are fleeing abroad. Many of them have settled in neighboring Pakistan finding on its territory both refuge and patrons. The patrons include agents of the CIA, the British "secret intelligence service" and Chinese special services. Under their leadership armed bands of Afghan reactionaries undergo military training in special camps set up in border areas of Pakistan, for example in Miram Shah. We were told that they also get hold of Chinese weapons delivered via the Karakorum highway which opened last year.

More than once I heard the following view expressed in Pakistan: Yes, we know there are Afghan emigres on our land. But we accept them out of humanitarian considerations. To this they often add that the authorities find it difficult to control the situation in the tribal zone. And the refugees are passed off as victims of "religious oppression." But after all, it is quite well known that nobody in Afghanistan has prohibited these people from praying in mosques. The people who fled were chiefly those whom Afghan people's power has deprived of large estates or other privileges, plus ignorant, benighted people deceived by them.

Incidentally, it is appropriate to ask: What have the weapons, with which the reactionary Afghan emigres are being furnished, to do with humanity?

The Afghan counterrevolutionaries and their patrons are not only active in the tribal zone. New York TIMES correspondent R. Trumbull has reported more than once that rebel emigres have established headquarters in Peshawar. Their ringleaders have held conferences and have made statements at press conferences in Islamabad and Lahore as well.

And all this is taking place in a country under very strict martial law. For example, Pakistan prohibited public statements which "may damage" its relations with other countries. And often local papers appear in censored form for one reason or another. But for some reason inflammatory statements by Afghan emigre rebels have often been spared this treatment. However, it is obvious that the actions of foreign intelligence and subversive services are hostile not just toward Democratic Afghanistan. Given even the loosest interpretation of the facts it is hard to prove that they accord in some way with elementary respect for the sovereignty of Pakistan itself. Certain forces want to involve the country, possibly even against its will, in adventures which are highly damaging to relations with its Afghan neighbor. Many representatives of the Pakistani public are well aware of this. It is for this reason that the Lahore weekly, VIEWPOINT, for example, has repeatedly urged the Pakistani authorities to adopt resolute measures to stop anti-Afghan activity by reactionary emigres in Pakistan.

...On our way back we took (S. Mardzhan's) [a border official] advice and visited the bazaar at Landi Kotal. What a spectacle! The shops contained a massive variety of goods from all over the world. Weapons were on sale too. Do you want a pistol or submachinegun? The prices were reasonable. The weapons are produced in local workshops but their quality is on a par with factory-made models. When I was in Moscow I happened to see a statement by one of the leaders of the Afghan rebels--a certain (Muhammad 'Alem).

On arriving in Kuwait from Pakistan he boasted that in the Khyber Pass area the rebels had set up their own weapons enterprises and were forming armed detachments of refugees for the struggle against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

But there is another trend. At the beginning of July the Afghan deputy foreign minister visited Islamabad. The talks which took place were greeted with approval by the Pakistani public. The quantity of anti-Afghan material in the press dwindled. The influential Pakistan TIMES wrote that "the resumption of the Pakistani-Afghan dialog has put an end to speculation by the Western press" seeking to provoke "a military conflict between Pakistan and Afghanistan." The future will show what line prevails in Islambad's policy....

A number of recent events in Asia were bound to affect the sentiments of the Pakistani public and stimulate the development of new trends in the country's life. They include the victory of the national democratic revolution in Afghanistan and the collapse of the proimperialist monarchy in Iran. The effect of the painful jolts was immediately registered on political seisomographs in Pakistan. The country quit the CENTO bloc and officially announced its desire to join the nonalined movement. Nobody doubts that these steps reflect bitter disappointment with the course of Western orientation which Pakistan has followed for many years. However, although the CENTO bloc has folded, some of its organs, such as the committee to combat "subversive activity," continue to operate. The American-Pakistani agreement on mutual assistance for defense purposes is still in force. Just recently the United States let it be known that it is prepared to supply Pakistan with large consignments of the latest arms. Certain Pakistani circles are displaying a desire to acquire facilities for creating nuclear weapons.

It is perfectly clear that these intentions contradict the prevailing trend in this part of the world toward detente and good neighborliness.

To acquire an American tractor, for example, Pakistan has to sell twice as much jute as it had to a few years ago. Pakistani economists calculated that exports of traditional goods would bring in around $2 billion in the last financial year. Actual revenue was scarcely more than half this sum, however. Why? Primarily because of customs obstacles in the United States and Common Market countries. In the first 6 months of the current financial year Pakistan's trade deficit was almost $1 billion. A considerable proportion of the new loans which Pakistan manages to obtain in the West goes on the payments of debts on old credit.

Taking advantage of Pakistan's economic difficulties, Western big business pressured Islamabad and secured the return to private hands of a number of industries formerly in the state sector. Government circles believed that this measure would persuade many big entrepreneurs to bring back into the country capital which had been transferred abroad. But these hopes were in vain.

"But, Alhamdu Lillah! (Allah be praised!)," (Riaz Madzhid) [chief engineer at Tarbela hydroelectrical complex] exclaimed, "some things are changing. In cooperation with Soviet specialists we have found oil. With your country's help we are constructing a major metallurgical plant near Karachi. As an engineer, I can say that when we have our own steel there will be an industrial boom in Pakistan and metalworking, machine building and engineering theory will flourish."

The silhouettes of furnaces and numerous production shops have appeared onthe shores of the Arabian Sea 40 kilometers east of Karachi, not long ago a desert area. This is the future metallurgical plant, the country's first. It is being constructed with Soviet assistance. Construction is proceeding exactly according to plan, chairman of the "Pakistan Steel" corporation (Abid Khusseyn) told us.

Thousands of Pakistani workers and engineers will work at the first national metallurgical plant.

As we were leaving the site our Pakistani hosts expressed the desire that cooperation between our countries should be as strong as the steel which will be smelted at the Karachi plant. We endorsed that desire.

AFGHANISTAN'S TARAKI SPEAKS ON COUNTRY'S SITUATION

LD211938 Moscow TASS international Service in Russian 1602 GMT 21 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kabul--All the peoples of Afghanistan live in a single family and take part in the construction of a new society, declared N.M. Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in a speech to representatives of the population of the provinces of Farah and Monroz.

The government of the country, he stressed, bases its activities on the interests of the people and will do everything to improve their well-being. The Afghan people have rid themselves of the tyrants and repressors and will never permit them to regain their lost positions. The more striking the successes of the Afghan workers are, the more violent is the opposition of their enemies. They resort to false accusations against the young republic, affirming in particular, that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is allegedly coming out against Islam. In this connection N.M. Taraki decisively condemned the interference of foreign reaction in the domestic affairs of the country, noting that such actions hinder the establishment of friendly relations between countries, something to which Afghanistan aspires.

N.M. Taraki called on the workers of the country to take an active part in the construction of a society free from the exploitation of man by man, and to rebuff the intrigues of reaction and to defend the gains of the April revolution.

AFGHANISTAN LEADER AMIN SPEAKS TO EDUCATORS

LD201535 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS correspondent report: "Fraternal Relations"]

[Text] Kabul--The relations of friendship, cooperation and good neighborliness between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union serve the cause of strengthening peace in the area and throughout the world. They have now risen to the level of genuine fraternity, A. Amin, prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, told representatives of the Afghan capital's higher educational establishments.

Noting the active role of teachers and students in the preparation of the April revolution in Afghanistan, Amin stressed that during the building of the new democratic society in the country the progressive national intelligentisia should give the workers and peasants effective assistance using their knowledge and experience. The intelligentsia is faced with important tasks, he said, in the sphere of creating the foundations of a new revolutionary culture, educating the younger generation and training skilled national cadres. Amin laid special emphasis on the national intelligentsia's tasks in forming the ideology of the working class and disseminating it throughtout the country's working population.

AID AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH KAMPUCHEA 16 JULY

BK201523 Moscow in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1330 GMT 18 Jul 79 BK

[Report on 16 July ceremony in Moscow to sign agreement on Soviet aid to Kampuchea for 1979--portion recorded]

[Text] The economic delegation of the PRK [People's Republic of Kampuchea] led by Comrade Ros Samay, secretary general of the KNUFNS Central Committee, on 16 July concluded its visit to the USSR. On that day a ceremony was held to mark the signing of an agreement on unconditional aid from the USSR to the PRK for 1979. This aid consists mainly of consumer goods to meet the needs of the Kampuchean people. Our correspondent, who was present at the signing ceremony at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, has filed the following report:

The aid agreement which has just been signed is a significant step in line with the policy of reconstruction and with Soviet-Kampuchean trade and economic cooperation. Signing the agreement on behalf of the Soviet side was Comrade Ivan Grishin, vice minister for foreign trade of the USSR, while Comrade Ros Samay, minister of national economy of the PRK, signed for Kampuchea.

Comrade Ivan Grishin, vice minister for foreign trade of the USSR, said: Progressive people throughout the world, especially the Soviet people, have learned with indignation of the most ferocious and barbarous criminal acts which the Beijing lackey Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique has committed against the Kampuchean people. All Soviet people rejoiced over the news that the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, which hates the human race, was overthrown by the Kampuchean people, and that Kampuchea is now being built into a peaceful, independent, democratic and neutral country. The victory of the Kampuchean people provides an opportunity for Kampuchea to move forward on the path of democracy and social progress. We are fully aware of the devastation caused as a result of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique turning Kampuchea into a desert as part of the so-called socialist experiment after the Chinese Maoist style, an experiment implementing Beijing's socialist economic theory. We are convinced that the peace-loving Kampuchean people, with aid and support from the USSR and the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao people and the peoples of other socialist countries, will succeed in overcoming all the heavy consequences resulting from the oppression by the Beijing lackey Pol Pot regime, and will be able to build a new, happy and prosperous life. The agreement that we have signed today, 16 July, is designed to support the Kampuchean people's cause. We firmly believe that this agreement will contribute to further strengthening the ties of friendship and cooperation between our two countries.

In his reply, the minister of national economy of the PRK, Comrade Ros Samay, said: [Begin Ros Samay recording] The Kampuchean people would like to thank the fraternal communist party, government and people of the USSR--the strongest pillar supporting our Kampuchean people. It was due to the full support of the USSR that the Kampuchean people succeeded in achieving their victory; and now the USSR is again providing unconditional aid for the Kampuchean people. The Kampuchean people will never forget this gesture of the Soviet people. No enemy can destroy the ties of solidarity between our two peoples. Finally, we would like to wish Comrade Grishin and the other Soviet comrades present at this ceremony the best of health. [end recording]

SPK DENIES 'FOREIGN POWER' USE OF KOMPONG SOM PORT

ID211508 Moscow TASS in English 0955 GMT 21 Jul 79 ID

["Statement by SPK News Agency"--TASS headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh, July 21, TASS--The Kampuchean news agency SPK has turned down the reports which appeared in the Western press in the recent time on the use by a "foreign power" of the Kampuchean port of Kompong Som for delivery [of] armamentsinto the country.

The news agency is authorized to declare that such news is a fabrication, and pursue unseemly aims.

After the overthrow of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, the SPK points out, the Kampuchean people have become a real master of their country. Proceeding from the interests of defending national independence and development of relations with the friendly countries, the Kampuchean people has full right to take appropriate political decisions with a view of the most effective construction of the country.

It is exclusively Kampuchea's competence to allow the use of the port of Kompong Som to bring cargoes of assistance to the Kampuchean people or to permit foreign ships to enter it. No other country has the right to interfere into these questions, the SPK news agency stresses.

SUHARTO CALLS FOR DEEPER UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN USSR, INDONESIA

ID201231 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 79 p 5 ID

[TASS report: "Mutual Understanding Needed"]

[Text] Jakarta, 16 July--President Suharto of Indonesia today received a parliamentary delegation which will leave for the Soviet Union on 20 July. It is headed by Domopranoto, chairman of the People's Representation Council (Parliament). As the KNI agency reports, the head of state emphasized that the delegation members must make an effort to deepen mutual understanding between Indonesia and the Soviet Union. The Indonesian Government, Suharto pointed out, advocates the maintenance of friendly relations with all countries on the basis of the principles of mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

The Indonesian parliamentary delegation will also visit the Mongolian People's Republic.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH THAILAND--The agreement of mutual cooperation between the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Thai Board of Trade was signed in Moscow today by Boris Borisov, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Chamber of Trade and Industry, and Kitcha Watthanasin, chairman of the Thai Board of Trade. Kitcha Watthanasin said at the signing ceremony that the signing of the agreement is merely a step toward further development in economic cooperation between the USSR and Thailand. [Text] [Moscow in Thai to Thailand 1100 GMT 17 Jul 79 BK]

POLAND'S GIEREK ARRIVES IN USSR 'FOR REST'

LD231008 Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 23 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 23, TASS--First Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party CC Edward Gierek has today arrived for rest in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU CC.

35th ANNIVERSARY OF PEOPLE'S POLAND MARKED

Moscow Embassy Reception

LD210106 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The ambassador of the Polish People's Republic in the Soviet Union, Olszewski, gave a reception today on the occasion of Polish national day. Attending the reception were Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Gorbachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Sizov, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU; Yasnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; heads of ministries and departments; military leaders and representatives of party, soviet and public organizations.

Comment on Soviet-Polish Cooperation

LD212005 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 21 Jul 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "Fraternal Alliance and Cooperation"]

[Text] The Polish people are celebrating their national day, the 35th anniversary of the renaissance of the Polish state on a new socialist foundation. The Soviet people are sincerely rejoicing about the enormous socio-economic progress which the fraternal country has attained during a single generation. The progress has been possible due to the profound social changes and Poland's belonging to the socialist community. Even during the war the Polish communists worked out the only correct strategy for the struggle of national and social liberation on the basis of the alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union.

The (?government) and posture of the Soviet Union have played a very important role in deciding vital problems of Polish statehood. Thanks to the support of the Soviet Union Poland united her ancient lands with the mother country, fixing just borders on the Odra and Nysa, which are now recognized by the whole world.

The past 35 years are tellingly confirming the fruitful character of our (?cooperation) in all spheres of life. The political basis and foundation of all forms and factors of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Poland is the close cooperation of the CPSU and PZPR. In this aspect, of particular significance are the regular meetings of the leading activists of our parties, Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Edward Gierek, during which the main trends for the development of fraternal contacts between our peoples and also the [word indistinct] tasks connected with the (?safeguarding) of their effectiveness are defined.

Soviet-Polish cooperation at present embraces in practice all the basic spheres of social, economic, and cultural life.

The structure of goods turnover with the Soviet Union is most advantageous for the Polish economy. Poland receives from the Soviet Union goods particularly indispensable for the successful development of its economy. These are supplies of oil, ore, natural gas, various machinery and installations. Thus, last year Poland received from the Soviet Union about 37 million tons of various cargo.

More than half of the supplies of Polish export to the Soviet Union falls in the category of machinery and installations, which is telling proof that in trade with the Soviet Union Poland appears as a state with a high level of industrial development. The thorough modernization of the main sectors of Polish industry during the past 10 years has insured that Poland is a partner with a large potential in the sphere of economic cooperation; a potential created during common work on the long-term program for the development of specialization and coordination of production between the Soviet Union and Poland. The elaboration of the long-term program has created another stage in the development of our economic relations. It is marked not only by a larger volume of cooperation, but also by the fact that the mutual economic contacts are growing in depth because of their very nature. It is envisaged in particular to create joint design institutions, scientific and research centers, and also joint production objects. Thus, in the engineering industry equipment for the technical prospecting and extraction of oil and natural gas will be produced on the basis of joint designs and coordination of production. Also produced will be electric locomotives, trucks with a small payload, and many other products. Joint plans are fixed at present and also implemented on the basis of direct agreements between production plants and institutes, design offices and laboratories. The establishment of direct production contacts between industrial institutions of the Soviet Union and Poland is creating objective premises for the widening of numerous and varied contacts between production teams and workforces.

Worth mentioning here is the work of Polish construction workers on projects of the oil and natural gas industry in the Soviet Union, and the cooperation with Polish experts, which is not only of economic but also of great moral and political significance. At present all the voivodships of People's Poland and many towns are maintaining a wide system of contacts with republics, oblasts, and towns of the Soviet Union. The links between kindred academies, schools, and institutions are deepening. Forms of cultural exchange are developing widely between our peoples. In the recent past alone more than 2,000 books and brochures by Polish writers with a total edition of 84 million copies were published in the Soviet Union. The program of Soviet theaters prominently contains about 100 Polish plays which are already appearing on posters. In April this year Days of Polish Culture were held with great success in 100 towns and settlements of the Soviet Union. They acquainted Soviet society with the great achievements of the Polish people during the 35 years of People's Poland.

During the rally on the 30th anniversary of the metallurgical combine named after Vladimir Lenin, Comrade Edward Gierek said: The alliance and friendship between Poland and the Soviet Union, the friendship of the Polish and Soviet peoples, and also the iedological leadership of the PZPR and the CPSU have been and will be of fundamental importance for us. These highest assets of the two peoples we shall always guard and develop comprehensively.

The Soviet people are celebrating this anniversary with their Polish friends. They are wishing the working masses of the Polish People's Republic future successes in the strengthening of their socialist fatherland.

NATO SYMPOSIUM STUDIES NEW ARMS, THIRD WORLD INTERVENTION

LD190058 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1820 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

["Militarist Intoxication"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 18 July, TASS--"To millions of people in the world it is already clear that the Soviet-American summit talks in Vienna on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons have become an important step on the path of strengthening peaceful coexistence between states with different social structures and of detente," writes the newspaper IZVESTIYA today.

"However, this evidently does not suit the opponents of military detente from the NATO circles," the commentary states. "They are doing everything possible to evoke a fresh escalation of the arms race and to destroy the general military balance in Europe. Conferences are taking place one after another in the NATO framework and other bilateral meetings are being arranged. Their main theme involves increases in atomic and conventional arms and the plans for the so-called 'modernization of the nuclear forces' of NATO."

At the symposium held recently at the Dutch naval college on "West European Naval Forces and the Future," to the accompaniment of the tiresome melody of the "Soviet threat," the participants discusses the "nuclear restraint mission of the NATO countries in Europe." [yadernoy missil sdenzhivaniya stran NATO v Yevrope] In other words, it is a question of galvanizing the old idea of multilateral nuclear forces, which was shelved in the 1960's under pressure from the public.

"But this is far from all," the newspaper continues. "There were calls at the conference, on the pretext of defending sources of strategic raw materials, primarily oil, from the 'Soviet threat,' for an expansion of the naval operations of the NATO countries. Here, it is reported, the majority of participants supported 'certain concessions in the present limitation of NATO's sphere of activity in the Tropic of Cancer.' In other words, certain circles in the NATO countries would like to adapt the bloc's military mechanism to militarist acts in regions far from the North Atlantic and far from these countries themselves. They would like to give themselves an indulgence to interfere in the affairs of the countries of Asia, the Near East and Africa, if events there develop in a way unfavorable to the North Atlantic strategists."

London's representatives are demonstrating increased activity in such discussions.

"NATO militarist circles are undertaking efforts to force new types and systems of mass annihilation weapons on Western Europe and to draw the West Europeans into a new round of the arms race," the paper concludes. "All of this militarist bustle calls peoples to increase alertness and make new efforts in the struggle for peace and detente."

TURKISH RESPONSE TO U.S. BASES, U-2 FLIGHTS NEGATIVE

LD201319 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 3 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[NOVOSTI-attributed V. Ivanov article: "Against Western Pressure"]

[Excerpt] After Iran closed the American bases on its territory and left the bloc system of imperialism, Turkey acquired special value for Washington.

Ankara possesses an army of 465,000 men--the biggest in western Asia. The country occupies an important strategic position. From Turkey, which controls the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, it is only a stone's throw to the Soviet Union and to the oil-rich Near Eastern countries.

Showing touching concern for the destiny of NATO's southern flank, high-ranking officials from the North Atlantic alliance became frequent visitors to Ankara. It has been visited twice this year by W. Christopher, U.S. deputy secretary of state. In May he discussed questions connected with the elaboration of a new military agreement between the two countries. The main emphasis was placed on granting wide autonomy to the 26 American bases in Turkey. Some of them resumed their activity on the basis of "provisional status" last October.

W. Christopher also tried to obtain Ankara's consent to flights by U-2's over Turkish territory. These aircraft, equipped with complex electronic equipment, are used by the CIA for collecting military information. That was the task being fulfilled by Powers, brought down over the Soviet Union 19 years ago. Incidentally, his U-2 was also based in southern Turkey.

Ankara responded negatively to the request for the resumption of spy plane flights. It also displayed firmness on the question of the status of American bases, continuing to insist on establishing its own control over them. The position adopted by B. Ecevit's government met with wide support in the country. The local press notes that using Turkey as a NATO military bridgehead undermines its security. That is why the number of people advocating leaving NATO--on whose aims Ankara has spent billions of dollars--is growing. Those dollars would be quite sufficient to wipe out Turkey's foreign debt.

BRITISH ENERGY MINISTER CITES NEED TO COOPERATE WITH USSR

ID191858 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 19 Jul 79 ID

[Text] Baku, July 19, TASS--It will be useful for British oil workers to cooperate with Azerbaijan colleagues and to study their experience in off-shore fuel extraction from the shelves of the Caspian, British Minister of State for Energy Hamish Gray told a TASS correspondent. The British minister of state is now staying in the Soviet Union in connection with the holding in Moscow of the British exhibition of equipment for off-shore oil and gas extraction.

Hamish Gray pointed to special importance of mutual exchange and business cooperation in the sphere of off-shore oil extraction precisely now when the road to new reserves of fuel is the development of deposits at considerable depth.

The guest was received by Suleyman Tatliyev, the first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Azerbaijan.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO ICELAND--Moscow, July 14, TASS--Mikhail Streltsov has been appointed USSR ambassador to Iceland. He was born in 1929, and has been in diplomatic service since 1952 after graduating from the Moscow's International Relations Institute. In 1969-72 he was counsellor of the USSR Embassy in Sweden. From 1972 to 1978 he worked as minister-counsellor of the USSR Embassy in Finland. Since 1978 Mikhail Streltsov has held the post of deputy head of the Department of the Scandinavian Countries of the USSR Foreign Ministry. Georgiy Farafonov, former USSR Ambassador to Iceland, has been given a new appointment. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1451 GMT 14 Jul 79 ID]

ISRAELI PLANES BOMB POPULATED AREAS IN LEBANON

LD222004 Moscow TASS in English 1904 GMT 22 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, July 22, TASS--Tel Aviv has perpetrated a new crime against Lebanon. This evening Israeli aircraft bombed the Lebanese populated areas of Ad-Damur, An-Na'ma, As-Sarafand, and Az-Zahrani. As a result of the raid there are casualties among the population.

Lebanon's Al-Huss on Air Strike

LD230954 Moscow TASS in English 0854 GMT 23 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, July 23, TASS--Prime Minister of Lebanon S. al-Huss emphatically condemned Israel's barbarous air raid on populated localities in southern Lebanon. 20 civilians were killed and over [number indistinct] wounded during the raid.

This criminal action against the peaceful population showed once more that Israel does not recognize any standards of international law, the prime minister said. S. al-Huss urged all states of the world to condemn the aggressors and make them stop their encroachments on sovereign Lebanon.

SANA Cited on Air Raid

LD230852 Moscow TASS in English 0754 GMT 23 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Damascus, July 23, TASS--The Syrian news agency SANA has transmitted a statement made by an official military spokesman who said that on the evening of July 22, Israeli planes bombed the territory of southern Lebanon in the areas of Dayr az-Zahrani, Ad-Damur, As-Sarafand.

Syrian fighters, the statement said, fought back and made the Israeli aircraft fly away. All the Syrian planes returned to their bases.

ISRAELI FORCES CONTINUE AGGRESSION IN SOUTHERN LEBANON

LD211825 Moscow TASS in English 1044 GMT 21 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, July 21, TASS--The Israeli military have been shelling inhabited localities in Lebanon's south for the fourth day in succession and landing amphibious and airborne troops. Throughout the past twenty-four hours the artillery of Israel and Lebanese separatists shelled most heavily An-Nabatiyah, Arnaun, 'Ayshiya, Hasbayya, Tyre, and Palestinian refugee camps Al-Bas and Ar-Rashidiyah.

U.N. Force location areas are shelled, too. The Beirut press reports that as a result of the shelling by the Israeli artillery, there are about ten wounded among the Norwegian contingent of the U.N. force.

There is a numerous loss of life among civilian population, and a considerable material damage was inflicted to orchard plantations.

An Israeli detachment under the protection of three tanks and several armoured personnel carries tried to cross the Litani River and force its way into Arnun village. Upon encountering resistance from the united forces of the Palestinian resistance movement and Lebanese national-patriotic forces, the Israeli detachment had to retreat, sustaining considerable losses in manpower and materiel.

According to eyewitness accounts, Israeli naval boats are constantly in Lebanese territorial waters in the areas of Tyre and As-Sarafand. There are several amphibious ships among the Israeli naval squadron. Israeli aircraft continue to make reconnaissance flights over Lebanese territory and more than once appeared over Beirut on Friday.

Fu'ad Butrus, Lebanese minister of foreign affairs, said the country's government and president are extremely concerned over the development of events in Lebanon's south. He described Israel's aggressive actions as the danger which overshadows not only the country's south but the whole of Lebanon as well.

TEL AVIV REFUSES TO END CONSTRUCTION IN OCCUPIED AREAS

LD222005 Moscow TASS in English 1929 GMT 22 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Amman, July 22, TASS--Tel Aviv flatly refuses to comply with U.N. Security Council resolutions urging Israel to immediately stop the construction of settlements on occupied Arab territories. The Israeli leadership has once again confirmed its adherence to the expansionist course towards "development" of captured Arab territories, and stated that it "has legitimate rights to the construction of settlements on those lands", says a statement circulated in Tel Aviv at the end of another session of the Israeli Cabinet. The document also announces the Israeli Government's rejection of cooperation with the U.N. Security Council's commission established to examine the situation that had arisen in connection with settlements on Arab territories, including the matter of Jerusalem.

ZIONIST CAPITALISTS PLAN EXPANSION IN EGYPT

LD201304 Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, July 20, TASS--After the conclusion of the separate Egyptian-Israeli "peace treaty", Zionist capital hopes for big profits in Egypt and hastens to make the forms of its expansion in Egypt more specific.

Israeli capitalists are being attracted by the Egyptian market of electronics, plastics, farm machinery. Israel's chemical and pharmaceutical industries hope to secure large orders in Egypt. The Israeli newspaper DAVAR wrote that Egypt must become a large market for sales of Israeli goods.

The Israeli company (Koor Industries) has already prepared the suggestions for the construction in Egypt of several "joint" enterprises whose products are planned to be exported to Middle Eastern countries. At these factories and plants, Zionist businessmen try to introduce "division of labour" that is typical of the relations between the oppressors and the oppressed: The Israeli side will manage production and control the marketing of products, while the Egyptian side will supply cheap manpower.

Israel, as is known, has already received satisfaction for its claims to Egyptian oil and is now interested in other natural resources of Egypt. Tel Aviv, specifically, worked out a project for irrigating the Israeli desert, Negev, with water of the Nile which is to be brought there along a special canal. In return for this, Israel offers to Egypt which cannot overcome a long drawn-out economic crisis to receive in Israel 100 thousand Egyptian unemployed.

All this cannot but cause the legitimate concern of representatives of the progressive public of Egypt who warn that "cooperation" with Zionist capital can lead to destruction of Egypt's economy that is weak as it is, and can result in Egypt's losing its economic independence.

COMMENTATOR NOTES ENERGY, ECONOMIC CRISES FACING ISRAEL

LD202052 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 20, TASS--TASS commentator Igor Bereznikovskiy writes:

A nearly 40 percent price rise in fluid fuel and petrol has been announced in Tel Aviv; this is not the first fuel price rise in Israel and it testifies to the deepening energy and economic crisis in that country.

According to the press the country's economy is gripped by the "malaise of inflation" and the balance of trade deficit and state debt, already in excess of 13,000 million dollars, according to the French paper LE FIGARO, are growing rapidly.

The principal causes of the present crisis, as is known, are the tremendous expenditure by Begin's government in the arms race, on the upkeep of the occupation troops on captured Arab lands, as well as the financing of armed provocations against neighbouring Arab countries.

Trying to find a way out of the economic cul-de-sac, Israeli financial wizards are trying to get ever new loans from the West and the financial centres of international Zionism. Israel continues to receive generous economic and military aid from Washington. At the same time the Israeli ruling circles are counting on ever closer collaboration with such reactionary regimes as those of the South African racialists and the Pinochet dictatorship in Chile.

A sinister collusion is how the Africans refer to an agreement signed last spring by Tel Aviv and Pretoria, under which Israel will annually receive from the RSA about a million tons of coal.

The As-Sadat regime, which concluded a capitulatory "peace" with Israel, comes out in the unseemly role of its accomplice. According to the press, during the latest round in Egyptian-Israeli talks, Begin received As-Sadat assurances regarding Egyptian oil deliveries to Tel Aviv. Israel will use this oil for filling up Israeli tanks and aircraft for military operations against the Arabs.

HAROLD SAUNDERS CITED ON EGYPTIAN ROLE IN MIDEAST

LD211358 Moscow TASS in English 1152 GMT 21 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Washington, July 21, TASS--President of the United States Jimmy Carter has signed a program of military-economic aid to Tel Aviv and Cairo which was promised in exchange for their consent to conclude by Washington's scenario a separate "peace" deal.

The program, which has now become a law, envisages the allocation to Egypt and Israel a total of 4,800 million dollars. In sign of "particular disposition" the United States allocates the bulk of the money--3,000 million dollars--to build up the Israeli military machine. 800 million dollars of the sum will be used for redeployment of the Tel Aviv air bases on the Sinai. The rest is allocated for the purchase of the latest American arms, including F-14 and F-15 fighter planes, tanks, missiles, electronic equipment. All these means of warfare will be given to expansionists in addition to annual arms deliveries which are estimated at an average of 2,000 million dollars.

The reward to As-Sadat for the betrayal of the interests of the Arab world is modest--1,500 million dollars to purchase outdated American arms. Another 300 million dollars will go for the needs of the Egyptian economy which bogged down in the quagmire of the crisis.

Judging by a statement made by assistant U.S. secretary of state for Near East and South Asian affairs, Saunders, Washington links far-reaching plans with the As-Sadat regime. Speaking at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Saunders made it clear that the United States intends to increasingly prepare Egypt for the role of its gendarme in the Middle East and in Africa. He said that the planned military deliveries to Egypt would enhance its regional military potential and would give As-Sadat a possibility to take "actions" that he deems necessary.

From Saunders' pronouncements it was clear that these "actions", and in other words military blackmail or downright aggression would be directed against those Arab countries "which would like to frustrate the peace process and to create problems for Egypt."

Saunders in actual fact did not conceal that the Washington strategists should like to knock together an anticommunist alliance in the Middle East which apart from Israel and Egypt would include Sudan and Saudi Arabia, and also a number of other countries.

As to Saudi Arabia, Riyadh is known to be refusing to follow American instructions, and comes out not only against the anti-Arab Egyptian-Israeli collusion but also against all military-strategic designs of the United States in that area.

Judging by Saunders' words, Washington intends to try to "coax" Saudi Arabia with military aid, the "requirements" in which the United States itself inspires.

The arguments advanced by Saunders, however, hold no water, since the main threat to the oil deposits of Saudi Arabia comes not from some mythical "foreign powers," but from the United States itself. It is known to the whole world and it has been officially confirmed that Washington is forming a special strike force which will keep a constant aim at these oil fields and will stage an intervention in case of "threat" to U.S. interests.

AS-SADAT MOVES TO AMEND EGYPTIAN CONSTITUTION

LD201720 Moscow TASS in English 1538 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, July 20, TASS--The Egyptian parliament where the majority of seats is held by the National Democratic Party headed by President as-Sadat approved in principle a number of amendments to the Egyptian Constitution.

One of the amendments envisages the liquidation of the Arab Socialist Union which was created by former Egyptian President Gamal 'Abdul an-Nasir. In the years of his rule, the Arab Socialist Union which included representatives of different sections of the Egyptian people played an important role in uniting the democratic forces of Egypt, in guiding the implementation of progressive social and economic transformations that took place in Egypt in that period.

Every mention of the Arab Socialist Union will be removed from the text of (?the Constitution). The so-called "Consultative Council" is being formed instead of it. The functions of the "Consultative Council" will include the working out of the recommendations for the parliament and guidelines on the basic problems of the home and foreign policy.

According to press reports, a third of the members of the council consisting of 132 persons will be appointed by President as-Sadat. The other members will be elected. Political observers, however, are of the opinion that they will be elected out of persons who are "close" to the present Egyptian leadership.

The "Consultative Council" having such a composition, will become nothing else but an additional means of controlling the political activity in the country. Observers note that the council is being assigned the role of an additional level with the use of which the Egyptian authorities, in case of need, will be suppressing trends of the activity of opposition parties and persons criticising the political course of the present Egyptian authorities.

One of the amendments also envisages that the president of the republic will be elected for a term of six years which is being counted from the day of the election. But the number of such trends is no longer [words indistinct] actually enables As-Sadat to ensure that he remains "president for life". The body of Islamic law, Shariat, has been proclaimed as the main source of legal norms.

ALEKSANDROV ON NATIONALIZATION OF INDUSTRIES IN IRAN

NC211945 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 20 Jul 79 NC

[Nikolay Aleksandrov commentary]

[Excerpts] The Revolutionary Council of Iran has ratified the law on industrial protection and expansion, by virtue of which steel, copper and aluminum industries as well as shipbuilding and airplane factories--the owners of which illegally amassed capital and fled the country after the revolution--have been nationalized. In addition, other industrial units that were built with large loans from banks and whose debts exceed present capital will be nationalized.

These steps arise from an attempt to remove the connection between foreign capital and the national economy, which becomes clear when we remember that capital from Western countries was tied up in most of the aforementioned concerns. The ratification of this law is the third step in the past month that has dealt with nationalizing private ownership: first private banks, then insurance companies and now industries.

Nationalization--that is, the transfer of businesses from privately own capital to the government--is generally a progressive step that strengthens the national economy.

Could Iranian private companies create immense industrial concerns such as the Esfahan steel complex, the Arak car factory or the petrochemical factories? In this matter the government carries out a decisive role, and in this connection it is worth mentioning that the Soviet Union helps the governments of developing countries, especially Iran, in establishing state concerns. For instance, the Esfahan steel complex, the Arak car factory, the petrochemical installations, the gaspipelines throughout Iran, [word indistinct] of Tabriz and Ahvaz and other concerns in Iran that were or are being built with Soviet technical and economic cooperation, belong totally to Iran.

As a result of the nationalization of banks, insurance companies and industries, the greater part of the foreign capital in Iran will be placed at the disposal of the Iranian Government. It can be said with complete confidence that the law on industrial protection and expansion is another blow to the foreign monopolies that had infringed upon the Iranian economy. It is conceivable that this law, which will increase economic power and strengthen the foundations of Iran's economic independence, (?will play an important role).

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

ISRAELIS HELP SOUTH AFRICA BUILD 'MILITARIZED SETTLEMENTS'

LD230842 Moscow TASS in English 0808 GMT 23 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Luanda, July 23, TASS--It is reported from Johannesburg that a group of Israeli military and civil specialists in building militarized settlements are now staying in South Africa. Using the experience of the Zionists the racist authorities are building on a large scale "protected villages" along the frontier in case of "emergency" in neighbouring countries.

Especially great activity has been noted in the north of Transvaal Province which borders on Rhodesia and Mozambique. This area was declared "operational zone" where martial law is in force. The construction of fortified camps and ammunition depots is being completed near the Mozambican frontier, not far from Luis Trichar. A huge military complex including several airfields has been equipped there. From this bridgehead the racists can at any moment carry out a "rescue" operation in Rhodesia. The South African installations in this area are reportedly used also by Rhodesian aircraft for making barbarous raids on the territories of Zambia and Mozambique.

Militarized settlements in the territory of Namibia, which is illegally occupied by South Africa, are especially close to Zionist models. A kind of fortified camps are hurriedly being built under the supervision of Israeli instructors in districts bordering on independent states. The racists forcibly resettle thousands of Africans, thus turning them into refugees in their own country and depriving them of the means of subsistance. So, Pretoria is trying to "legalize" the occupation of this territory by implanting an anti-popular puppet regime there.

It is noteworthy that among the inhabitants of South-African militarized settlements the press mentions foreign mercenaries who continue to be recruited in the West.

Militarized settlements are only one of many examples of a practical collusion between racism and Zionism.

ANGOLAN PARTY DELEGATION STUDIES CPSU ORGANIZATIONAL WORK

LD191233 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Under the Plan of Interparty Links"]

[Text] A delegation of executives from the organizational section of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party Central Committee visited the Soviet Union 28 June through 11 July to familiarize themselves with the experience of CPSU party organizational work in accordance with the plan of interparty links with the CPSU. Apart from Moscow, the Angolan comrades visited Stavropolskiy Kray and the Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR. Talks were held at the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, Stavropolskiy Kraykom, Kabardino-Balkarskiy Obkom, a number of gorkoms and raykoms and the primary party organizations of some industrial enterprises, sovkhozes and kolkhozes.

The members of the MPLA-Labor Party delegation placed a high evaluation on Soviet people's labor successes and emphasized the significance of the CPSU's experience for Angola and other countries which have embarked on the path of a socialist orientation.

STRAUTMANIS PRAISES SOCIALIST ACHIEVEMENTS IN LATVIA

LD201356 Moscow TASS in English 1336 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

["Latvia's All-Round Progress"--TASS headline]

[Text] Riga, June 20, TASS--The victory of socialism in Latvia in 1940 ensured a rapid and all-round progress of its economy, culture, and social life, Petr Strautmanis, the president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of this Baltic Soviet republic, told a TASS correspondent. He gave an interview to the TASS correspondent in connection with the anniversary of the restoration of Soviet power in the republic. Petr Strautmanis who was a farm hand of a big land owner in his youth is now the head of one of the youngest republics of the Soviet Union.

"It is only socialism that opened unlimited opportunities for the harmonious development of our society and its citizens, for the strengthening of national traditions and self-awareness of the Latvian people," he stressed.

Present-day Latvia is a republic with large and many-faceted industry and agriculture. Within nine days it now turns out the same output as it did in the entire year 1939, the last year of bourgeois rule. According to per capita rates of growth of industrial output, Latvia is ahead of such industrialized countries as Britain, France, FRG and Sweden.

The rapid economic development ensured as impressing an improvement of the living standards of the Latvian population. The wages continue growing, while retail prices of consumer goods remain unchanged. Great changes have taken place in the sphere of health services, housing construction and social maintenance.

There are 40 doctors for every ten thousand people in Soviet Latvia. This is one of the best ratios in the world. Less than one million square metres of housing was built in Latvia in the entire period of bourgeois rule (1919-1940). And in the years of only the Ninth Five-Year Plan period (1971-1975), four million square metres of housing was built in Latvia. Such a competent organization as UNESCO noted that the most advanced system in the world of social maintenance and insurance in the world has been created in Latvia, just as everywhere in the Soviet Union. Soviet society and its fundamental law ensure for the Latvian people equal rights with other Soviet people and equal opportunities for economic and cultural development. Latvia's population, Strautmanis said, makes up only one per cent of the Soviet Union's population, but the Latvian republic has the same representation as other republics in the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR's parliament, in other organs of power.

All the achievements of our republic became possible due to the socialist social system which ensures truly democratic combining of the interests of each republic and its people with the interests of the entire multinational land of soviets, the president of the Latvian Soviet Republic said in conclusion.

TASS SCORES SPURIOUS INVITATIONS TO LATVIAN JEWS

LD201240 Moscow TASS in English 1204 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

["Zionist Forgeries"--TASS headline]

[Text] Riga, July 20, TASS--TASS correspondent Viktor Silinsh writes:

Latvia's judicial bodies regularly receive letters from indignant citizens of that Soviet Baltic republic who are harassed by unbidden "invitations" from individuals and immigration services of the state of Israel.

Avram Yufit from the health resort of Yrumala has received an invitation from a certain Yadin Ester. "I am indignant at the insolent provocation, he writes. I am not going to leave for anywhere. I hear for the first time about the 'relatives' who signed the invitation."

His indignation is shared by Boris Liven, Roman Skulovskiy and scores of other people who asked to protect them from provocative importunities of the so-called "relatives."

"A post-man has brought a registered letter, said Leonid Portnov. How great our surprise was when we found in it an invitation to the 'Promised Land'. We were invited by a certain Avid Yundler. He offers us to "reunite', though we have not even heard of such a relative. We are the Soviet people, Portnov writes in conclusion of his letter. Our motherland is the USSR. We take pride in our country, its accomplishments. We do not need any other motherland."

"Numerous facts show that falsified invitations have assumed in Israel a broad scale, and that they are inspired by the state bodies of that country, a TASS correspondent has been told by President of the Supreme Court of the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic Boleslav Azan. The texts of these documents have a typographic print. They were certified by a notary office and have facsimile of an official of the Consular Department of the Foreign Ministry, have numerous stamps. These are forgeries which disclose the hostile aims of organisers of subversive actions against the Soviet Union. Talking profusely of Israel as 'the fatherland of world Jewish people', the Zionists are seeking to establish control over the Jewish population of our country. To further these aims they use unseemly means and act in a direct contact with the Central Intelligence Agency." "Soviet legislation grants Soviet citizens a full possibility to unite with their relatives abroad, stressed Boleslav Azan. But one cannot treat calmly the obvious hostile campaign of the Zionist circles and those who support them. The more so as the organisers of this mass forgery action are very little interested in the destiny of those who believe their promises."

"The international press testifies to the bitter disappointment of these people. The newspaper Washington POST, for instance, reports that every second of them finds himself in a grave material plight. And nevertheless, the 'conveyor' of forgeries continues to flow. Zionists by all possible means up to telephone reference books find out data about Soviet Jews and send them unbidden invitations. All this testifies to unceremonious violation of international agreements including those reached at the Helsinki conference and the 'declaration of human rights' which directly points out that nobody can be subjected to arbitrary interference in his personal life," the judge said.

Such unprecedented practices, arranged and encouraged by Israel's state institutions, the judge said in conclusion, are contrary to generally-recognized norms of international relations. It poisons the atmosphere of the Helsinki agreements which has been favourably influencing for four years now the international relations in Europe and the whole world.

BREZHNEV TOURS CRIMEAN CITY OF FEODOSIYA

LD221725 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 22 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Today, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, visited the city of Feodosiya, which has written glorious pages in the history of the struggle of the Soviet people against the Hitlerite invaders.

During the period of the Great Patriotic War, Feodosiya more than once found itself in the thick of the fiercest fighting. This was the case during the time of the famous Kerch-Feodosiya landing operation in 1941 and 1942 and during the Crimean operation of 1944. Comrade Brezhnev visited the areas where these battles took place, laid flowers on the obelisk in honor of the participants in the Civil and the Great Patriotic wars, and visited places connected with the revolutionary part of the city, including Feodosiya Port, where the insurgent battleship Potemkin entered.

He also visited ancient architectural monuments in Feodosiya, founded in the 6th century BC, as well as the famous art gallery named after Ayzavovskiy, the talented Russian painter, the greater part of whose life is linked with this town.

Everywhere Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was warmly and heartily greeted by the inhabitants of Feodosiya. The same day, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev met with representatives of the party and administrative aktiv of the town. During the talks he acquainted himself with the labor achievements of the people of Feodosiya, progress in agricultural work in the adjoining zone, and conditions of labor and recreation of the workers and office staff.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev made detailed inquiries on how people on holiday were looked after in Sanatoria and other treatment centers of Feodosiya, which during the years of Soviet power has been transformed into one of the spa centers of the Crimea. Touring the city together with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev were: Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and CPSU Central Committee secretary; Makarenko, first secretary of the Krymskaya Obkom; Admiral Khovrin, commander of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet; Chemodurov, chairman of the oblispolkom; Vice Admiral Medvedev, head of the Political Directorate of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet; (Sazykina), Feodosiya Gorkom first secretary; (Polshchikov), chairman of the gorispolkim; and others.

LEADERS ATTEND OPENING OF MOSCOW SPARTAKIAD

LD212258 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 21 Jul 79 LD

[Summary] "The Seventh Summer Sparatakiad of the peoples of the USSR opened today in Moscow." The ceremony is being held in the central Lenin Stadium. Around 10,000 Soviet and more than 2,500 foreign sportsmen are involved. "Prolonged applause greets Comrades Andropov, Kirilenko, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Tikhonov, Kapitonov, Zimyanin, Rusakov and Gorbachev, who are present at the stadium."

Brezhnev Greetings Message

LD202026 Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 20, TASS--"Sports bring people closer, help nations to come to know and understand each other better. It is hoped that the ideals of brotherhood, friendship, mutual understanding by which the Olympic sports movement is guided should always reign in the atmosphere of meetings of sportsmen of different countries. I am confident that they will be permeating the competitions at the present Spartakiad," General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev noted in the message of greetings to the participants and guests of the Seventh Summer Spartakiad of the USSR peoples. The Spartakiad, Leonid Brezhnev stressed, "has become the fete of Soviet sports, a striking evidence of the achievements of the policy of the party and state in the development of physical culture, of their constant care for the health of Soviet people, for harmonious upbringing of the young generation."

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

CSA REPORT DETAILS ECONOMIC PROGRESS FOR FIRST 6 MONTHS

LD202318 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1324 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 20, TASS--Soviet industry has fulfilled the 6-months plan, the USSR Statistical Administration said. The increase in output was 3.5 percent compared with the same 6-month period last year. Labour productivity grew 2.5 percent. It accounted for nearly 75 percent of the increase in industrial production.

Over the first 1/2-year, 621,000 million kilowatt hours of electricity, 287 million tons of oil, and 366 million tons of coal were produced. The output of a number of ferrous and rare metals, petrochemical and oil processing products also showed an increase. The 1/2-year plan for the output of gas, manufacture of many machines and equipment, instruments, means of automation and computer engineering equipment as well as other products was overfulfilled. Production has been started of more than 1,200 new products.

The report by the Central Statistical Administration says that the areas sown to winter and spring crops this year totalled, according to preliminary data, 217.1 million hectares. There was an increase in the areas sown to rice, barley, cotton, sunflower, soybean and vegetables.

Meat production in the first 1/2-year of 1979 remained at the level of the first 6 months of 1978. The output of eggs grew 4 percent, while the production of milk somewhat declined.

Agriculture was supplied with 131,000 trucks and specialized vehicles, 171,000 tractors, 55,000 grain crop harvesting combines, 3,800 corn harvesting combines, 4,900 potato harvesting combines, 5,100 beet harvesting combines and 23,000 silage harvesting combines. The plan for deliveries of machinery to agriculture has been fulfilled.

CSA has announced that average monthly earnings of manual workers and office employees increased by 2.5 percent in comparison with the first half of 1978, to constitute R163, and with the addition of payments of bonuses from public consumption funds--R221. Kolkhoz farmers' pay increased by 5 percent.

Retail trade turnover constituted R121 billion and increased in comparison with the first half of last year by 4.4 percent.

The Soviet Union's foreign trade turnover totalled 37,200 million rubles showing an 8 percent increase compared with the first half of 1978.

A total of 530,000 well-equipped apartments were tenanted.

The Soviet Union's population reached 263.4 million by 1 July, 1979.

Fulfillment of Industrial Plans

LD201901 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The results of state plan implementation for the economic and social development of the USSR for the first 1/2 year have been summed up. A report by the USSR Central Statistical Administration notes that further growth in the economy of the country and the well-being of the people has been achieved.

In industry in particular, the 1/2 year plan for marketing products has been fulfilled. The volume of production compared with the same period last year has increased by 3.5 percent, and in the second quarter by 4 percent. Labor productivity as a whole increased by 2.5 percent. Agricultural workers have carried out spring fieldwork in an organized manner and have fulfilled the sowing plan.
The 1/2 year plan for retail trade turnover has also been fulfilled and totalled R121 billion. It has grown compared with the first half of last year by 4.4 percent. On account of state capital investments and funds of the housing construction cooperatives, a total of 530,000 well-equipped apartments have been commissioned for use. In accordance with the decisions of the 25th party congress, and begun in December 1976, the increase in rate of pay and salaries of workers in nonproductive branches of the national economy continued. Payments and privileges obtained by the population from social consumption funds constituted R53 billion, or 5.6 percent more than the first half of 1978.

Strong Second Quarter Effort

LD210518 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 21 Jul 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] In this part of the bulletin we comment on some of the facts and figures published in the report of the USSR Central Statistical Administration on the results of the development of the country's national economy in the first half-year.

The state plan has generally been fulfilled. It must be noted that exceedingly difficult weather conditions affected many areas of the country at the beginning of the year. Industry and transport collectives, kolkhozes and sovkhozes had to work in difficult circumstances. As a result, the plan ended up underfulfilled for many indices in the first quarter. But, mobilizing their reserves, town and village workers succeeded in the second quarter in considerably making up for the initial underfulfillment. There were enhanced production rates in the second quarter.

The overall area sown to winter and spring crops for this year's harvest exceeded 217 million hectares.

An ever-increasing part in the country's national economy is being played by industrial and agricultural complexes in Siberia, Kazakhstan and the Central Asian republics.

Let us quote data for the fulfillment of the January-June plan by certain union republics. In the RSFSR, the volume of production went up by almost 3 percent over the same period last year. In Tadzhikistan, production was increased by more than 9 percent. In Kirgizia, this growth exceeded 5 percent. In Kazakhstan, it was 3 percent, while in Uzbekistan it reached 2.7 percent.

The 1/2-year plan for gas extraction, production of machines, equipment, instruments, means of automation and computer soft and hardware, ready-made garments, certain foodstuffs and cultural-consumer and household articles was overfulfilled. However, the successes could have been even more considerable if all enterprises had met state targets. And this can be said for a whole range of works--for instance in ferrous metallurgy, vehicle construction, the oil refining and petrochemical industry, and heavy and transport machine building.

Overall, the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan in industry were made possible by the commissioning of new enterprises and the expansion and reconstruction of existing works. A large coal-enrichment factory started up in Irkutskaya Oblast. New capacities were put into operation on the Magnitogorsk metallurgical combine, the Uzbek metallurgical works, the Samarkand superphosphate works and a number of other enterprises.

The general conclusion that can be drawn from an analysis of the USSR Central statistical Administration report is as follows: The stable growth of the country's economy continues and the standard of living of the people is rising.

Statistics on Fuel Extraction

LD211320 Moscow TASS in English 1307 GMT 21 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 21, TASS--TASS commentator Ivan Armentov writes: As is clear from a report of the Central Statistical Board of the USSR, which was published today, the extraction of fuel in the Soviet Union in the past six months on the whole increased by 2 percent over the corresponding period of the previous year. This is a somewhat higher figure than planned, though oilmen underfulfilled their assignment by a few tenths of a percent. But that underfulfillment was made up for by the gas extraction over and above plan.

In the six months the country received 287 million tons of oil, 201,000 million cubic metres of gas and 366 million tons of coal. To this one should add many scores of million tons of shales and peat, not mentioned in the report, which account for about 1.5 per cent in the fuel budget of the country.

The Soviet Union, as different from Western countries, does not experience a shortage of energy resources, and it also shares them with the countries of the socialist community thanks to the intensive and systematic development of its fuel resources--not only oil and gas, but also coal and peat resources. In Western Europe coal extraction in the past 25 years largely went down, but in the USSR it almost doubled.

A thrifty approach characterizes the development of oil deposits in the USSR; durable national interests are taken into account. In the United States, according to the admission of American specialists, two thirds of oil remain in the bowels of the earth in deposits under development (because of a drop in the so-called seam pressure), but in the USSR--approximately about half. It stands to reason that Soviet oilmen have to resort to considerable additional material and labour outlays.

All this--the growth in the output of "not very efficient" types of fuel (coal, shales and peat), additional outlays connected with the extraction of the maximum quantity of oil contained in the bowels of the earth--is, as is shown by practice, expedient and necessary.

Interview With CSA Deputy

LD201949 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration report on the results of implementation of the state plan of economic and social developments of the USSR for the first half of 1979 was published today. Here is our correspondent's interview with Igor Aleksandrovich Pogosov, deputy CSA chief:

[Pogosov] As can be seen from the report, the further development of the country's economy has been achieved in the first half of this year. Growth in the material and cultural standard of living of the people has continued. The 1/2-year plan for industrial production marketing has been overfulfilled. The volume of output has grown by 3.5 percent over the same period last year; labor productivity increased by 2.5 percent.

Plans for production marketing and labor productivity have been successfully fulfilled by the collectives of production associations and enterprises of the Ministry of Gas Industry, by the majority of engineering ministries, and by enterprises of the light and the food industries.

The output of products has grown in real terms [v naturalnom vyrazhenii]. Efforts to apply the achievements of science and technology in the national economy have continued. The production over 1,200 new kinds of goods was introduced and begun.

At the same time, however, enterprises in a number of industries failed to cope with the tasks set for them. The 1/2 year plan for oil extraction, finished rolled ferrous material, commercial timber, cement, fabrics, meat, edible fish production, butter and some other goods were not fulfilled.

[Question] Igor Aleksandrovich, how do things stand in other parts of the national economy?

[Answer] The collective and state farms have, despite complex weather conditions, carried out fieldwork in an organized manner and successfully implemented the spring sowing plan. The number of productive cattle in the collective and state farms and interfarm organizations was somewhat higher on 1 July 1979 than on the same date last year. Meat output remained at the level of the first half of last year; egg production grew by 4 percent while milk production dropped somewhat.

Agriculture now possesses an enormous material and technical base and is receiving great help from the other sectors of the economy. This creates all the necessary prerequisites for our being able to carry out the harvest at a fast rate and with minimal losses.

State capital investments have made it possible to commission basic assets in the first 6 months of 1979 to the overall value of R27 billion. At the same time, the plan for commissioning basic assets and productive capacities has not been completely fulfilled. The nonfulfillment of the capital construction plan has had its effect on the development of all industries in the economy.

The development of our economy has also been held back by the unsatisfactory work of rail transport, which failed to fulfill the plan for freight transport and labor productivity.

[Question] Igor Aleksandrovich, please in a few words comment on the rise in the well-being of the population.

[Answer] Efforts to implement the social welfare program provided for by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress continued during the first half of 1979. The average monthly wage or salary of workers and employees in our national economy has grown by 2.5 percent compared to January-June 1978 and amounts to R163. With the addition of payments and benefits from social welfare funds it amounts to R221. Rewards for the work of collective farmers have risen by 5 percent. The increase in wages and salaries for those working in the nonproductive sector, begun in December 1976, has continued. Funds from state capital investments and from housing and building cooperatives have made it possible to commission 530,000 new high-quality apartments.

All this data is evidence of the continual advance of our economy and the consistent implementation of the tasks set by the 25th party congress

Council of Ministers Session

LD202249 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers session today discussed results in implementing the state plan for economic and social development of the USSR and the USSR state budget for the first half of 1979.

The volume of industrial output in the first half of the year increased by 3.5 percent compared to the corresponding period last year, and by 4 percent in the second quarter. The plan for industrial output marketing was met. In sovkhoz and kolkhoz and in interfarm enterprises the number of head of all types of cattle and poultry has been increased. The program for improving the well-being of the people is being unswervingly translated into life. At the same time, it was noted that a number of ministries and departments of the USSR and the councils of ministers of the union republics have not insured the fulfillment of planned targets in the production of individual types of goods, in putting into operation and mastering production capacities, in the growth of labor productivity, in cutting production costs and the costs of construction and assembly work, and in attaining planned profits. The Ministry of Railways did not insure the fulfillment of the plan for transporting important freight.

The USSR Council of Ministers made it incumbent on ministers, heads of departments and the councils of ministers of union republics to draw up and carry out measures to speed up the elimination of shortcomings in work, consolidate state discipline, and further raise efficiency in public production and the quality of work in order to fulfill the plan for 1979. The same session also examined the question of progress in implementing the plan for the construction of light and food industry projects. The session was addressed by Tikhonov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

KONDRASHOV'S INTERVIEWED ON SHORTCOMINGS IN CONSUMER SERVICES

LD222200 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0905 GMT 22 Jul 79 LD

[Unidentified correspondent's interview with Petr Dmitriyevech Kondrashov, USSR first deputy minister of trade, on the occasion of Trade Workers Day--from the "Time, Events, People" program]

[Summary] [Kondrashov] Today more than 9 million Soviet people are marking their professional holiday. Each day in the country more than 220 million purchases are made. This year the sale of goods in comparison with last year should increase by more than R13.5 billion.

[Question] "How large is the country's trade network?"

Industrial workers believe the main task is to raise the efficiency of work and service rendered. This means reducing the time it takes to buy purchases. For example, self-service shops--of which there are now 73,000--market one-third more goods than the normal enterprises with the same area. More than half the goods sold in the country are sold by the self-service method. But for this form of trade to be efficient certain conditions are necessary--above all supplying ships with goods that are packaged at manufacturing enterprises. At the moment, unfortunately, industry is not yet providing trade with such items in the necessary quantities and our trade enterprises are being forced to do this themselves, which is less productive and much more expensive. Another important way to improve trading is the concentration of goods such as clothes, footwear, fabrics and consumer and household goods in large specialized ships and trading centers.

[Question] "How can the standards of service be raised and the time spent by consumers be reduced in the sphere of public catering?"

[Answer] To raise the quality of service and reduce time in the catering trade, it is possible to produce food on an industrial basis by shifting enterprises over to integrated provision of semiprocessed goods with a high level of preparedness which will allow labor costs to be significantly reduced. This will improve the quality of food and improve service. Culinary and semiprocessed goods shops are being opened attached to cafes [stolovaya].

"Today is a festive day, but the party teaches us not to forget shortcomings even on a festive day, and so I would like to say also that in certain republics the practice has arisen that when sufficient resources are present, in fruit and vegetable produce for example, plans for delivering it to the trade are not being ensured in the set amounts. Evidence is turning up of unsatisfactory storage, spoilage, and losses of fruit and vegetable produce." The July and November 1978 CPSU Central Committee plenums called for a struggle against losses in agricultural produce.

[Question] "What measures can contribute to safeguarding the 1979 harvest?"

[Answer] There are measures which will help to safeguard the present year's harvest. Stress is being laid on receiving agricultural produce directly on the farms, on increasing its transportation by container and on the further introduction of progressive methods of storing produce.

Another point which I cannot help but note is that the level of service to the population does not answer the demands of time everywhere and so there are many reports of occasions when trading rules are broken and when sales people and waiters are rude. "Such facts are quite intolerable."

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 19-22 JULY

LD210500/LD220140/LD230212 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 19-22 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

19 July

In Armenia, the harvesting of grain has moved from the Ararat Valley to the upland areas, where Alpine farmers in some places are obtaining harvests of up to 40 quintals per hectare. (1200 GMT)

The machine operators in Tadzhikistan have harvested grain crops on almost 90,000 hectares, which represents more than 40 percent of the total area. Mass harvesting is beginning in Ryazanskaya Oblast. Over 1,000 harvesting and transport units are reaping and threshing grain by the Ipatovskiy method. Depending on weather conditions, they are using either direct combine harvesting or swath harvesting. (1600 GMT)

20 July

Haymaking is proceeding at a rapid rate in Altayskiy Kray. Over 60 tons of fodders are being cut and placed in haylage trenches every day. (0100 GMT)

In Moskovskaya Oblast granaries are beginning to receive grain. In Tadzhikistan, harvesting has been completed on a number of farms. Leading units have obtained yields of up to 40-50 quintals of grain per hectare of irrigated land. (1445 GMT)

Selective harvesting of grain crops has begun in Belorussia. The hot, dry summer retarded the growth of grain crops and to compensate machine operators have had to alter their combines to cut as low as possible. (1600 GMT)

21 July

Yet another oblast of the central Non-Chernozem Zone, Smolenskaya Oblast, has begun harvesting grain crops. Following the Ipatovskiy example, the farms have formed over 400 harvesting-transport complexes. Special devices will be used everywhere to harvest stunted bread grain. (0700 GMT)

The harvesting of early cereals was today completed in Zaporozhskaya Oblast in the Ukraine. Some 500 combines of the oblast are now preparing to harvest in Orlovskaya Oblast and Kazakhstan. (0900 GMT)

In the Ukraine, more than half the area of grain crops has been harvested. In the steppe areas of Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR the cultivation of cereals was completed today. The highest harvest yield in the republic was at the "Trud" Sovkhoz where 38 quintals per hectare were brought in. Ulyanovskaya Oblast farmers have today joined the harvesting work. Novospasskiy Rayon has been the first to start the selective reaping of peas. (1100 GMT)

22 July

Moldavian machine operators are completing the grain harvest. Straw has been gathered and preparations for the next harvest made simultaneously with the threshing.

Many kolkhozes are making above-plan sales of grain to the state. Twenty rayons are harvesting in Saratovskaya Oblast. Farms on the right bank are starting to harvest, following the steppe farms. Equipment is now concentrated mainly on the winter-crop fields, which cover more than 500,000 hectares. Early grain crops in Belgorodskaya Oblast have been reaped on more than 200,000 hectares by this morning--one-third of the total planted area. Daily torrential rains are making things difficult. Babayurtovskiy Rayon in Dagestanskaya ASSR was the first in Dagestanskaya to complete the grain harvest today. The yield was higher than last year--more than 22 quintals per hectare. (0500 GMT)

The harvest in Odesskaya Oblast is nearing completion. Three-quarters of the grain has been laid out in swathes; 80 percent of the harvested grain has been threshed. (0900 GMT)

In Tulskaya Oblast grain from the new harvest is already being delivered to procurement centers. Frequent rainfall is hindering harvesting work. In Stavropolskiy Kray some rayons are still engaged in threshing grain crops.

The first wheat and barley was harvested in Semipalatinskaya Oblast today. The cereal harvest front has now been extended from the Syr Darya to the upper reaches of the Irtysh. (1600 GMT)

In Zaporozhskaya Oblast the last combines have left the grainfields. The harvest of grains and pulses on more than 700,000 hectares has been completed. The soil is ready for winter crops. (1750 GMT).

In Tambovskaya Oblast farms have begun cutting winter crops of wheat, rye and peas. Over 1 million hectares are due to be cut. (1900 GMT)

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REPORTS WEATHER, CROP DEVELOPMENT IN MID-JULY

LD230853 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Jul 79 p 2 LD

[Agrometeorologist N. Aboltynsh agricultural weather report from the USSR Hydrometeorological Center: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] In the first 10 days of July there was cool weather and rain over most of the European territory of the USSR, becoming somewhat warmer in the northeast. Warm, rainy weather prevailed in the Transcaucasian republics. In the western half of the European part of the USSR the average air temperature in the 10-day period was 2-4 degrees lower than normal. Over most of the territory the total precipitation was 11-30 mm. In some oblasts in the Central Region the total precipitation was between two and three times greater than the 10-day norm. There was little precipitation (less than 10 mm) in the southeastern part of the European USSR.

Full ripeness was noted in winter crops in Moldavia, the Ukraine (apart from western oblasts), the North Caucasus and the Volga Region (south of Volgograd). Waxy ripeness was noted in the southern half of Belorussia, western oblasts of the Ukraine, the Central-Chernozem Region, the southwest Central Region and the Volga Region (south of Saratov). In the remainder of the European USSR flowering and grain swelling progressed in wheat and rye.

In most oblasts in the Ukraine and in the south Central-Chernozem Region, Rostovskaya Oblast and the southern part of Volgogradskaya Oblast waxy ripeness in early spring grain crops occurred 10-15 days earlier than normal. [paragraph continues]

Milky ripeness was noted in early grain crops in regions south of a line passing through Grodno, Mogilev, Kaluga, Saransk and Saratov, and flowering and ear formation was noted in more northern and eastern regions.

Heading and, in some places, flowering of panicles occurred in corn crops in Moldavia, the southern half of the Ukraine and the western part of the North Caucasus. In most northern oblasts of the Ukraine and in the Central-Chernozem and Central regions leaf formation (11th to 15th leaf) continued in corn crops.

Potato crops flowered in the Baltic region, Belorussia, Moldavia, the Ukraine (apart from southern regions), the Central-Chernozem Zone, southern oblasts in the Central Region and the lower Volga Region, and flowering of potato crops ceased in the southern Ukraine. In all of these regions tube growth and plant development continued.

In the commercial sunflower zone, crops completed the flowering and seed formation phase and, in the Volga and southern Urals regions, the flower cluster phase. In flax-growing oblasts in the Ukraine the process of seed swelling and ripening continued. In the west of the country green ripeness was noted in flax seed.

Cool weather with rain persisted in arable regions of West Siberia and in the northern half of Kazakhstan. The average air temperature in the 10-day period was generally 1-2 degrees below normal. Daytime air temperatures in those regions rose to between 25 and 29 degrees and in the southern half of Kazakhstan to between 32 and 39 degrees, with 40-45 degrees in places.

In southern regions of West Siberia milky ripeness was noted in winter rye, and in northern regions flowering was noted. In most arable regions of West Siberia and in northern Kazakhstan stem growth continued in early spring grain crops; and in eastern Kazakhstan, Altayskay Kray and in the southern half of Novosibirskaya and Kemerovskaya oblasts ear formation (emergence) and flowering began in those crops.

Warm weather persisted in East Siberia. The average air temperature in the 10-day period was 1-4 degrees above normal. The maximum air temperature rose to between 28 and 34 degrees, and in some places in Irkutskaya and Chitinskaya oblasts to between 35 and 36 degrees. At the end of the 10-day period there was heavy rain in most regions. Ear formation (emergence) and flowering proceeded in early spring grain crops there.

Cool weather persisted in the Far East, but it become somewhat warmer in Amurskaya Oblast. There was rain everywhere. Rice continued to cluster in Primorskiy Kray. The stem development phase was noted on some plantations. Warm dry weather persisted in the Central Asian republics, and at the end of the 10-day period the daytime air temperature reached between 40 and 46 degrees, with 32-37 degrees in the Kirgizia valleys. In most regions flowering was noted in cotton crops, and in Karakalpakskaya ASSR and Tashauzskaya, Chimkentskaya and Oshskaya oblasts they underwent the budding phase. Development of cotton bolls proceeded in southern oblasts of Central Asia.

MID-JULY AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT REVIEWED

ID210410 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Rural news hookup presented by Aleksandr Ruvinskiy]

[Summary] By the middle of July, grain has been harvested on one-seventh of the total area sown in the country.

Harvesting is already drawing to a close in the southern RSFSR. It is underway in all oblasts of the Ukraine and southern regions of the Non-Chernozem Zone. "Of course, the conditions in which grain has been ripening in the south have been very varied. But grain procurement is now underway everywhere. Even in places where there is not a good harvest of wheat and barley, the farms are striving to carry out procurements in such a way that the plan for the first 4 years of the 5-year plan period might be fulfilled."

Harvesting has begun in Saratovskaya Oblast and it is in full swing in Volgogradskaya Oblast. Although grain crops ripened a lot later than usual, fieldworkers were ready for this. Immediately after harvesting, the land is being cultivated in preparation for winter crops and fallow. "Incidentally, this year's complicated weather has again shown the advantage of winter crops in the conditions of the lower Volga area. Therefore, Volgogradskaya Oblast fieldworkers have planned to sow them on 1.7 million hectares for next year's harvest. Moreover, grain crops will be sown on 1.5 million hectares of this area." Plowing equipment is in the fields alongside the combines. Over 600,000 hectares have been made ready for winter sowing.

This season has been difficult for Stavropolskiy Kray fieldworkers because of the drought--especially in the eastern regions. But even so, many farms produced quite a good harvest. This success can be attributed to the fact that 4 years ago the farm went over to a fallow system--letting fields lie fallow in the year following a crop--while maintaining soil cultivation. Clean fallow land makes it possible to obtain a harvest in virtually any weather. In general, the proportion of clean fallow land is 5, 10 or 15 percent of the area of arable land. This system is efficient in dry regions and is valuable since four-fifths of the USSR's arable land is in areas of insufficient moisture.

HARVESTING UPDATE REPORTED FOR WESTERN, CENTRAL USSR

Grain, Fodder Harvest Reports

LD210420 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Summary] The farmers of Volgogradskaya Oblast are simultaneously harvesting grain crops and reaping hay. They have already gathered grain from one-fifth of the planted area. They have also harvested one-fifth of the early and leguminous crops and have stored 500,000 tons of haylage, which is 65 percent of the set task. The late sowing of corn and other crops is in progress on many farms in order to obtain a second harvest of fodder. Combine harvesters in Kirgizia have started mass reaping of grain from irrigated land. Winter and spring wheat and barley is grown on an area of almost a quarter of a million hectares. From each of these 30-35 quintals is obtained. Farmers of the Levokumskiy Rayon are the first in Stavropol to fulfill their 5-year plan for the production of grain. Their lands are situated in the most arid zone of the central Caucasus region. On the recommendation of scientists, at the start of the 5-year plan they started the fallow system of farming. Clean fallow requires no less tending than wheat itself, and no less than 3 quintals of fertilizer per hectare had to be used. The farms of the region have thus been able to increase the gross volume of grain harvested in the first 4 years of the 5-year plan by a third.

RSFSR Harvest Update

LD210426 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Summary] Despite bad weather, the harvest in the RSFSR is speeding up.

In the past week, the harvest front has moved northward and eastward. The combines are out in the Moscow region. All the rayons of Voronezhskaya Oblast are harvesting. Harvesting will soon begin in the Urals. In three rayons--Chelyabinskiy, Kurganskiy and Sverdlovskiy--the area planted in grain is 4.5 million hectares. There is a shortage of cadres, due to the fact that the republic is a highly industrial region with only 8 percent of the working population engaged in agriculture. The machine operators have to take care of more than 3 million hectares of plowed land, including 2 million planted in grain. Quite a good harvest is expected in Kurganskaya Oblast, but there the main trouble is a shortage of spares, which are not being delivered on time. In the southern RSFSR, in Severokavkazskiy Rayon, two-thirds of the grain has been harvested. In the Kuban, the threshing of winter grain was done in 7-9 days, with average yields of 30 quintals per hectare, and several rayons produced 34-43 quintals.

Progress in Southwestern Republics

LD210432 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Summary] Zabaznyy, meritorious agronomist of the USSR, reports that farms in the steppe rayons of Stavropolskiy Kray have completed the grain harvest. The harvest is also drawing to a close in Uzbekistan, Moldavia and a number of southern oblasts in the Ukraine. Attention centers on the processing of grain and its transportation to elevators. Work continues around the clock. Large-capacity trucks and multitrailer vehicles are being used. The harvest is in full swing in Rostovskaya Oblast, the central oblasts of the Ukraine, the lower Volga Region and the Central-Chernozem Zone. "Overcoming difficulties caused by unfavorable weather conditions, machine operators are striving to bring in the harvest in the shortest possible time and without losses." Follow-up operations are being carried out without delay. The scope of harvest work is growing every day. It has reached the central Volga Region and the southern rayons of the Non-Chernozem Zone. Across the country by the beginning of the second half of July, grain has been cut on 15.7 million hectares. However, that constitutes only about one-eighth of the plan; 85 percent of the cut grain has been threshed.

Harvest of Ukrainian Grain Crops

LD210348 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The farms of all oblasts in the Ukraine have joined in the harvest. Having coped with the harvest of cereals, the machine operators of the southern areas, together with their equipment, have come to the aid of the northern areas. For the first time reference threshing [kontrolnyye obmolodty] and the handing over of tracts of ripe grain crops to machine operators for harvesting according to reports [uborka po aktam] have been introduced in the republic on a mass scale. Grain crops have been reaped on almost 7 million hectares in the Ukraine.

Lack of Machinery in Kazakhstan

LD210345 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Grain crops occupy 25 million hectares. It is to be noted that the rate of the harvest this year is somewhat lower than last. The reasons for this, our Alma Ata correspondent Viktor Glukhovtsev reports, are the [word indistinct] cold spring and insufficient preparation of combines for harvest work. Because of the lack of spares for combines, harvesters and balers in Chimkent, Dzhambul and other oblasts, a considerable amount of harvest machinery is not taking part in the cutting.

As a result, the load on combines at work is increased, the best times for harvesting are missed and there are losses. The main Kazakh harvest is still ahead, in the northern oblast, and virgin land grain farmers are expecting an effective resolution of the issue of delivery of spare parts.

BREZHNEV MESSAGE URGES PLANT TO INCREASE RELIABILITY

ID211738 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 21 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent greetings to the workers, engineers and office workers at the Rostselmash plant. The message says:

Dear comrades, I cordially congratulate you on a portentous date: the 50th anniversary of the Rostselmash plant. Enterprises such as Rostselmash are the pride of our country. Whole generations of workers have been brought up in its glorious labor traditions. The contribution by the Rostselmash workers to the nationwide struggle to develop agriculture is a great one. The more than 1.6 million grain harvesting combines delivered by you in those 50 years to the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have played an important part in the industrialization of agricultural production. It is good to note that in the 4th year of the 5-year plan, too, the many thousands of the plant's employees are fulfilling production plans successfully and are doing everything necessary to give all possible aid to rural workers in their struggle to produce a large grain harvest. I should like to thank you, dear comrades, from the bottom of my heart for your creative and truly heroic labor.

One of the current central tasks of the party's agrarian policy, Comrade Brezhnev's greetings stress, as is known, is to increase grain production. Among the measures aimed at solving that task, importance is given to providing farms with highly efficient equipment enabling the harvest grown to be gathered in within optimum times. It is for this reason that the workers, engineers and office staff at the Rostselmash works are called upon to improve the reliability and efficiency of the combine harvesters they produce within a short time, and to work to make their machines among the best combine harvesters built today. I express the firm conviction that your collective will apply all their efforts and knowledge to fulfilling the decisions of the 25th party congress and the July and November 1978 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee to accelerate the mechanization of agriculture on the most up-to-date technical foundation and to improve production efficiency and the quality of work.

Comrade Brezhnev wished the Rostselmash employees good health and new labor achievements to benefit our great Soviet homeland.

PROGRESS-7 SPACE FREIGHTER REENTERS ATMOSPHERE

LD201312 Moscow TASS in English 1304 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 20, TASS--TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre: The flight of the automatic freight spaceship Progress-7, which was put into a near-earth orbit on June 28, has ended. The spaceship Progress-7, upon completion of the planned trials in the autonomous flight, was oriented in space today on commands from earth. Its power unit was switched on at 4 hours 57 minutes, Moscow time. The braking put the ship on downward trajectory, it entered dense layers of the atmosphere over the present area of the Pacific and ceased to exist.

Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin continue the planned program of the flight aboard the orbital Salyut-6-Soyuz-34 complex.

Most of the time today is devoted to work with the space radio-telescope--a preliminary adjustment of the telescope is being made. The crew are controlling the development of biological objects at the station, are working with technical documentation, doing physical exercises.

According to reports of the cosmonauts and the data of telemetric measurements, the systems and scientific equipment of the orbital complex are functioning normally. [The] cosmonauts feel well.

TASS REPORTS LAUNCHING OF COSMOS-1,116

LD201650 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1632 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Another artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1,116 has been launched in the Soviet Union today to continue space research.

The satellite's initial period of revolution is 97.1 minutes; apogee is 649 kilometers, perigee 608 kilometers, inclination of orbit 81.2 degrees. The satellite's equipment is functioning normally.

SCIENTISTS DISCOVER ARCHIPELAGOES IN ANTARCTIC

LD210124 Moscow TASS in English 1447 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Leningrad, July 20, TASS--Soviet scientists have put on the map the invisible islands, hidden under the ice and snow of the Antarctic. Soviet scientists have discovered a whole series of such archipelagoes in areas adjacent to the Weddell Sea, after a radar examination of the mighty ice cap from the air. The work was carried out in accordance with the program of the 24 Soviet Antarctic expedition the participants of which, who recently returned home, started processing scientific materials and collections. [sentence as received]

The head of the group of Soviet explorers Yevgeniy Kamenev, who repeatedly participated in expeditions to the Antarctic, has said that scientists and specialists made more than 500 landing trips near little-studied mountain systems of the western sector of the Antarctic. Vast massifs of the Shackleton Ridge, the Pensacola Mountains and Dufek Massif were put on geological maps. For the first time Soviet explorers photographed in detail the mysterious mountains of Ellsworth and Pataksent located just 600 kilometres from the geographical point of the South Pole.